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Some Observations on Turkish History; on Constantinople, the Seraglio, and its interior Establishment.

WHATEVER may be the comparative insignificance of the Ottoman power at this day, during many successive ages it was composed of a nation of heroes, which attracted the admiration and commanded the obedience of mankind.

It is a singular coincidence, that the same tale should be told of the founders of the Roman and of the Turkish empire: certain it is, that the rapacious animal, to which the nourishment of Bertezena, in the period of infant debility, is attributed, was represented on the floating banners of his Scythian hordes, and long imposed on the credulity of that victorious people.

In the heart of Asia, at the distance of two thousand miles from the Caspian, the Polar, the Chinese, and the Hindoo seas, rise a ridge of mountains, which have been indifferently called the Imaus, the Caf, the Altai, the Golden Mountains, and the Girdle of the Earth. In the recesses of this wild and gigantic scenery of nature existed the most despised portion of the slaves of the great Khan of the Geougan. The eminences are abundant in the ferruginous material, and those remote Scythians were employed in the laborious and oppressive duties of the forge. But when a leader appeared worthy the confidence of his companions, the arms which they prepared for their masters, they retained in their own hands as the instruments of freedom and conquest. At the time when the Roman empire was mouldering into ruin, these sons of Vulcan, under their chief, issued from their gloomy caverns, and in a single battle established in the wastes of Tartary the formidable empire of the Turk.

At the conclusion of the ninth century, the triumphant Saracens had spread themselves over the east, and were mingled with the servile nations of Persia, Syria, and Egypt, where they exchanged the valour of the desert for the effeminacy of the victims of their power. As the Romans, dissolved in luxury beneath the Byzantine throne, recruited their feeble armies with the strength and courage of the northern nations, so the policy of the followers of Mahomet, deprived of corporeal and mental energy by the same cause, supplied their debilitated forces from the hardy tribes which dwelt beyond the Oxus and the Jacastes. Thus Montassem, pursuing the devious path of Justinian in his declining years, introduced the martial and athletic barbarian into his capital; and the followers of Zoroaster, incorporating with the nation to which they were invited, became the adherents of the Arabian prophet. Such was the origin of Muhometanism among the Ottomans. Soon after this period the Turks deposed and exalted the caliphs, according to the dictates of their caprice; but when the seat of government was removed from the banks of the Samara to the shores of the

Tigris, the wisdom of the Saracenic princes divided these intruders in distant wars. In the eleventh century the dominion of the Scythian mountaineers was re-established, and they maintained an undisputed empire from the vale of Egypt, and the peninsula of Greece, to the confines of Samarcand. During this period flourished Mahmud, the Gazneride, who, without Aristotle for his master, Pelides for his model, or Curtius for his historian, performed greater deeds of valour and conquest than the hero of Macedon. He undertook twelve expeditions into Hindostan, and expanded his dominion from the Caspian lake to the mouths of the Indus.

It is needless to relate the particulars of the Ottoman history, so intimately connected with European affairs during the period of the Crusades.* About a century after their termination arose Bajazet, surnamed the lightning of heaven, whose glory was eclipsed, and whose throne was subverted, by his rival, the bold and generous Timour. The monarchy was soon after restored, and in 1453, under Mahomet the Second, the Turks took by assault the eastern capital of the Roman Empire, whose cumberous weight had been sustained by this formidable rampart during the slow progress of eleven hundred years.

The glittering crescent of Mahomet now rose in majesty above the dome of St. Sophia, and the benighted Princes of the Christian world might have derived light from her solitary splendour. The Sultans of the Turkish throne, from the capture of the city to the eighteenth century, both for valour in war and for policy in peace, would have afforded instructive lessons to the western governments. The empire in its flourishing state, during the sixteenth century, was one vast camp, and the mandates of the energetic sovereign were dated from the Imperial Stirrup. Solyman the Magnificent, known only in the contracted details of European historians as a hero and a conqueror, was more happily distinguished in his own dominions as a sage and a legislator. However reluctant the Princes of the Cross might be to learn from the disciples of the Koran, the comprehensive mind of Solyman was directed to the policy of Europe, and the Timariots and Ziams were imitations of the more enlightened maxims of the feudal system preserved to this country in the constitutional militia.

Achmet disappointed the hopes of his people with all the vices of an effeminate reign, at the opening of the eighteenth century. At the commencement of the nineteenth, we find the third Selim a follower of that inglorious example; and the absolute sovereign of the most luxuriant empire in the world has become the slave of the ecclesiastical and military power of which he himself is the legitimate disposer.

These few historical observations we design as introductory of our description of Constantinople, and of the palace of the Princes who have succeeded to the imperial seat of the eastern empire.

The Turks, who look down with contempt not only on the morals but on the language of the Christians, changed the appellative of Constantinople to Stambol. The province of Romania, at the western extremity of Europe, terminates in a triangular form; the southern limb is washed by the sea of Marmara and the Streights of the Thracian Bosphorus, through which the Euxine flows with a rapid course toward the Mediterranean. On the shores of this streight, at the distance of four miles from the expansive waters of the ancient Propontis, is situated Constantinople, near the spot

* The name Ottoman is from Othman, a victorious Turkish Prince, who made a considerable progress in Asia Minor, and in the year 1300 assumed the title of Emperor of the Othmans. Turkey is from Tur, which in the Tartarian dialects is an adjective signifying sublime or pre-eminent. Ki implies both the governor of a horde and the horde itself. Although the western governments only use this distinction for the successors to the eastern Roman empire, the Turks themselves apply it equally to the Mongul and Tartarian authorities.

where

where Darius connected the two continents by a bridge of boats, and engraved in Greek and Assyrian letters, on two marble columns, the long catalogue of the nations of the subject world. Xerxes placed a similar chain of communication over the neighbouring streights of the Hellespont, when he depopulated Asia, to pour his myriads into the contracted provinces of ancient Greece. Within sight of the battlements of Constantinople rises the awful summit of Olympus, covered with eternal snows; and on the opposite shore, the Asiatic suburb of Scutari, where stood the Chalcedon of the Greeks, whose mistake in the choice of the scite of their colony has so often amused the solitary moments of the classic student.* If ancient Ilium, and the camp of Greece, beneath the Rhœtean promontory, be not within the view of the spectator, from the pinnacles of the capital to rouse the warring passions, the magnificent ruins of Nicomedia may be discerned from the adjacent heights to diffuse the pacific spirit, in the contemplation of the envied retirement of the virtuous Dioclesian.

The eastern, like the western seat of the Roman empire, comprehends seven hills. The elevations discovered at the entrance of the Bosphorus, surmounted by the sacred dome of St. Sophia, and the numerous pinnacles of this great city afford a grand idea of imperial magnificence. The mossy rocks, the placid and expansive stream, the verdure of the plains, and the recollection of the hoary honours of Byzantium, tranquilize the mind, and relieve it from the perturbation which the more active scenes of a tumultuous capital are suited to excite.

Constantinople, founded by the first Christian emperor, received its permanent ramparts from the younger Theodosius, who found it necessary to protect the city from the perpetual hostility of the barbarians. D'Anville supposes the circumference to be about ten or twelve miles, but if the suburbs of Pera and Galata be included in the computation the extent is more considerable. Notwithstanding the situation possesses such distinguished advantages, as the emporium of commerce with three continents of the world, in point of extent, Constantinople is inferior to the ancient cities of Babylon and Thebes, and both in extent and in population to the modern capitals of Britain and France. †

The palace and gardens of the Seraglio cover about one hundred and fifty English acres, and occupy the eastern promontory of the city formerly called Chrysoceras. The edifices, which are composed of domes and pavilions, surmounted by pinnacles, are distributed irregularly in this tract of land, and have been erected at different periods, according to the taste of the reigning emperor, without much regard to external effect or interior magnificence. The roofs of all the buildings are covered with lead, and the imperial mosques are the structures in which the sovereigns have displayed their devotion or their pride. The principal entrance to this sacred seat of Mahometan dominion is of marble; and, from its grandeur, the government has obtained the distinction of the Sublime Porte.

Whatever may be the pretensions of travellers, it is impossible that the interior of the Seraglio should be known to European foreigners from their

* Namque artissimo inter Europam Asiamque divortio Byzantium in extrema Europæ posuere Græci, quibus, Pythium Apollinem consulentibus ubi condecent urbem, redditum oraculum est, quærerent sedem cæcorum terris adversam.—*Tacit. Annal. XII.* 62.

† In the time of the younger Theodosius, the distance from the eastern promontory to the golden gate was about three Roman miles, and the circumference of the city more than ten. In the modern dimensions, Thevenot and D'Anville do not essentially differ; but the learned Tournefort, from some unaccountable mistake, enlarges the city to three times the extent computed by the preceding writers. *Vide Letter II.*

The population is estimated by different writers from three hundred thousand to a million and upwards; perhaps, including the suburbs, the medium between these would not be far from the truth.

own ocular observation: the embassadors are admitted into the audience-chamber, and none profane the dwelling of the Caliph beyond this boundary. This apartment is in a style of royal magnificence, but those ornaments which delight the eye of taste are wholly excluded. The people who claim the classic territory of ancient Greece are wholly unacquainted with the monuments of the arts which have decorated its surface; relics that would adorn the cabinet of the virtuoso are employed to prop up a tottering cabin, or patch a mouldering wall.

The Koran, contrary to the popular opinion, does not authorize unrestrained polygamy; it requires, that no subject possess more than four wives, and to exceed that number is alone the privilege of the prophet and his successors. The Harem is the place appointed for the residence of the concubines of the sultan. * For their security, a strong wall is erected round the Seraglio, and the principal gate is constantly guarded by a company of capochees, or porters. The extent of the edifices of the palace will not excite surprise, when the number of females of this description is considered; these vary at the pleasure of the sultan. The last Selim is said to have had two thousand, Achmet three hundred, and the present incumbent of the throne about sixteen hundred. They principally consist of presents of beautiful young women from the provinces, who are immured at a very early age within this edifice, which more resembles, in its privations of natural enjoyment, the convent of the catholic, than the temple of Paphian indulgence. On their entrance, they are instructed in embroidery, and in whatever is useless and ornamental, and their principal time is devoted to the bath and to exterior embellishment. The jealous sultan, fearful of intercourse, even with their own sex, requires that they should sleep separately; and, to prevent the sensibilities being excited by the interchange of sentiment by oral communication, a hoary and frigid preceptress reposes on her couch between every five occupants of this extensive dormitory, in which the horrid silence of the cæmeterium prevails. That the means of communication with the world may be wholly cut off, not even a female servant is permitted to approach them. On every new admission, it is the duty of the noviciate to attend upon her immediate predecessor, which she must continue until another victim be destined to occupy this dreary prison of insulted humanity.

When the benevolent system ordained by nature is regarded, every thing proceeds in the order most conducive to the happiness of her vast family; but when her generous designs are disappointed, as if to intimidate man from daring to violate her sacred obligations, confusion is the instrument of her power to punish the sacrilege. Thus the monopoly of the sex by the eastern sovereigns has introduced mutes, dwarfs, eunuchs, and idiots; all the soft and endearing intercourse that binds man to his lovely companion more strongly than the coarser propensities of his habit, is interrupted, and he is forced to contemplate the partner of his affections as the slave of his pleasures.

Dwarfs are added to the sultan's establishment for the amusement of his imperial leisure. His predecessors on the throne of the western empire were not insensible to the gratification that arises from the triumph over degraded humanity; the wife of Augustus was particularly attached

* The Seraglio and the Harem have improperly been considered synonimous terms. The latter is from Seraw in the Persic, and from Serai in the Turkish language; both signifying originally a house, and afterwards a palace, when dwellings became more common. The Grand Signior is the only person in the state who possesses a Harem, but every embassador and every minister of state has a seraglio or palace. The best description of the harem of a sovereign is, perhaps, in Lempriere's observations on the establishment of the Emperor of Morocco. See also Lady Craven's account of the seraglio, which she improperly calls the Harem of a Pacha, and Madame de Tot's information given in the Baron's memoirs.

to

to a pigmy inmate of her palace; but the jealousy of the Turk does not admit these objects to approach the threshold of the Harem. Convinced of the incompetency of his own powers to satisfy the impetuous demands of perverted nature, he suspects that even those puppets might place him in disadvantageous comparison.*

Mutes are among the contrivances of oriental tyranny; they compose a part of the family, and alternately perform the functions of executioners and domestics. On some rare occasions, the amusement of the gardens, or an excursion on the Bosphorus, is permitted to the secluded females: at such times, scouts are employed, and signals are displayed, to prevent the approach of the intruder, and instant decapitation is not only, in these cases, the consequence of imprudent curiosity, but of accidental misapprehension. As no female attendants are permitted at these extraordinary intervals, it is necessary this helpless sisterhood should be attended, and mutes are employed: lest the natural sympathies should fan the flame of jealousy in the breast of the Grand Signior, the concubines are not even allowed to listen to the accents of the human voice; and these funereal assistants supply the prescribed deficiency by signs, which they interchange with wonderful velocity.

Notwithstanding the general admission of eunuchs into the eastern establishments, they are rarely seen in Turkey, excepting as dependants on the Seraglio: it is perhaps needless to mention that the mutes belong to this order†. It is not the fact, as popularly imagined, that, in ancient times, eunuchs were supposed in that state of degradation in which they are now considered by the western governments. Withof is tolerably correct, when he describes them to be usually timid, irresolute, and suspicious. Whatever they were formerly, in every country of the globe, at this time, they are either the subjects of contempt, or of pity, to both sexes; and he is little versed in the philosophy of the human mind, who does not know, that, to be despised, is to become despicable. But, besides the moral causes, there are physical ones, which lead to this distinction of character. The blood not receiving all the necessary preparation in passing through the spermatic vessels, occasions their debility and resemblance to women. Like the ox, they are larger and fatter than others of their species, and sometimes swell to a disgusting magnitude. The abundant circulation of oily liquor, and the great flexibility of the epiglottis, is the cause of their melodious voice. In the seraglio of the Grand Signior their value is increased in proportion to their personal deformity; from Bengal the olive eunuchs are

* It is not correct, to say that dwarfs are always deficient in understanding. Seneca, Ep. 66, affirms "Posse ingenium, fortissimum et beatissimum sub quolibet corpusculo "latere." The elegant and accomplished Count Borulawski, of the height of thirty-eight inches, is a remarkable exception. Every curious enquirer of this country into the natural history of the human species has some knowledge of this Lilliputian favourite of the late unfortunate sovereign of Poland.

† Eunuch is from ευνη εχω lecti curam habeo, or chamberlain, and does not necessarily imply the privation we usually understand by the term. Eunuchs, in sacred writ, are described as having wives; and it there frequently means only a public officer, as with us the word chamberlain. Many eunuchs had female establishments of their own in Persia, which favours the same construction. They have not been all deficient in understanding: Hermias, who was of this description, was highly respected by Aristotle, as we learn from Suidas and Harpocratio. The Soprani are not only the best singers, but the best composers of the pope's chapel; and it will be readily acknowledged the composition of music not only requires a correct ear, but refinement of taste, and energy of genius. Eunuchs are observed to be eminent for their fidelity. Herodotus, in his eighth book, notices their pre-eminence in this virtue; and a few distinguished instances occur, in ancient history, of their valour and skill in military tactics. The great stand made at Gaza, against Alexander of Macedon, was under the command of a general who was a eunuch at the court of Darius; and, in the latter ages of the Roman state, the eunuch Narses was a general officer of her formidable legions.

imported;

imported; from Golconda, the grey; from Circassia, the white; and from Ethiopia, the black; and these last are preferred on account of the hideous mask nature has imposed.

When we consider the condition of the same capital under Constantine the Great and the present Selim, we see in how small a degree natural causes frequently operate on man, and how powerful the effect of the moral; how trifling the influence of climate and situation, and how imperious the controul of political and religious institution.*

No western European can contemplate the degradation of the sex in the eastern countries without the most poignant grief. Comparing the Koran with the sacred volume of the Christian faith, he sees a restriction introduced into the former on the connubial alliance which has passed unnoticed in the latter. The enemies of the matrimonial union have availed themselves of this silence, and have dared to contend, from the analogy of nature in the lower ranks of organized beings, that polygamy is founded on the physical constitution of man, as if he were to deduce the rules of his conduct, not from the noblest, but from the basest part of the creation. They have ventured to affirm, that the history of western Europe, notwithstanding the injunctions to continence, exhibits the systematic violation of it in every order of society; and with insidious triumph they have adduced this mortifying display of human infirmity, as an incontestible proof that the most powerful combination of the sword and the crosier against the inflexible law of Nature, only shews the insufficiency of vain and feeble man to abrogate her sublime institutions.

Surely the infringement of the most solemn obligation rather exposes the crime of the agent than the imperfection of the precept. It were easy to detect the sophisms which the infidel employs, not only to deceive others, but to elude the conviction of his own mind. If his faculties are bewildered in the syllogistic labyrinth, to relieve him from the anxieties of scepticism we will appeal to notorious fact, and confidently assert, that in no country of Europe, domestic and connubial happiness are so completely and permanently enjoyed as in Britain, where the rite of marriage is most revered, and the pledge of continence is best observed.

* The celebrated Montesquieu, presuming the image of the sublime features of Nature to be depicted on the uncultivated mind with the correctness and beauty with which they appeared on the pure mirror of his own bosom, has attributed too much to the influence of climate and situation. The history of man, from the pillars of Hercules to the fabled rocks of the Euxine, contradicts his favourite conjecture.

Letter from an Under-Graduate, at the University of Jena, on the Philosophy of Kant.

No. II.

My dear Friend,

YOU are quite right: my letter is pure declamation, and, what is more, I meant that it should be so. I wished to rouse you, and I have succeeded; for you write—almost in a passion. Nothing is valuable but life; and you write with a vivacity so absolutely illusive, that, in musing on your letter, I could not but fancy you were actually present: to my answer, I imagined your replies; so that I unconsciously held a long dialogue with you; rhapsodical, indeed, as all true dialogues must be. You are egotist enough to read my letter with more relish, when you fancy one half of it to be written by yourself.—Therefore

A DIALOGUE.

You. And it is come to this! We are to begin the 19th century with debating anew what was settled at the close of the 17th; and an hundred

years

years possession is of no avail. We must read and examine our *Locke* again?

I. There is no statute of limitations in the sciences: nor is it true that Locke's system has been without *significant* opposers. You will not draw an argument from your ignorance of the philosophy of *Leibnitz*.

You. What! *he* who maintained innate ideas; the pre-established harmony, the monads, and I know not how many whims more! You will quote, presently, the whirlpools of Descartes, and the water of Thales. Are these, too, your allies?

I. A philosopher has an ally in every thinking and original mind. Kant has extracted truth, as well from the bold, poetical, ingenious flights (reason has its flights as well as fancy) of the intellectual and *rational* school of *Plato* and Leibnitz, as from the cold prosaic, *sensible*, empirical school of *Epicurus* and Locke.

You. Empirical! *We* make no pretensions; we are not the quack-doctors!

I. I mean no harm; only the *experimental*.

You. And that's our reproach? I must confess you are polite; your censure is not hard or intolerable—prosaic too! I wish you joy on a system of *lyrical* metaphysics.

I. And I pity you for having no *meta*physics, only *mere* physics. It is the essence of the *sensible* philosophy to degrade the mind into a necessary passive machine. Locke, indeed, avoided this reproach by incurring a greater inconsistency: but the more celebrated of his followers have raised on his principles a system, according to which there can be neither poetry, religion, nor love.

You. You have already declaimed enough—lay open the foul spot.

I. It lies already open enough. "ALL OUR IDEAS ARE DERIVED FROM SENSATION OR EXPERIENCE," (which is the sum of sensations).

You. Indeed! That's the spot; shew me the foulness.

I. Tell me first, what is the object of philosophy? or, to lower the question, what is truth?

You. The conformity of our ideas with the objects of them.

I. Good. In the Kantean phraseology, the "objective reality" of our notions.

You. Many thanks: I see you will be bountiful in new phrases at least.

I. And you, I see, will be sarcastic when you can. Do so, till you lose the appetite. The object of all enquiry is to ascertain the truth of our ideas; that is, their conformity with experience; and all those ideas themselves are derived from experience. There's the foulness you asked for. I wait now for your repartee.

You. I am trying to understand you.

I. I will help you. The great problem of the "first philosophy," is, according to your own name, "what is the foundation of all conclusions of experience?" If all our ideas are derived from experience, if we have not a something *a priori* to it, and independent of it, how can we reason about experience? Hume, unluckily, blinded by Locke's premature fame, forgot to examine his principle, but drew from it the only legitimate and indubitable conclusion, absolute ultimate scepticism. Locke shuts up the mind's eye. We are left to run blindly in a circle.

You. Blindly! And you say that of Locke, the first writer who made metaphysics clear. I understood him when I was fourteen years old.

I. "Shallows are always clear," said Johnson. The truth is, perspicuity and precision are the characteristic excellencies of the popular and school philosophy, and very seldom united. Locke is the most perspicuous and least precise of writers: his verbosity and his tautology are intolerable.

What

What a satire on his book that the abridgment is so much praised! The *alias's* of his terminology resemble the alias's of a culprit at the Old Bailey, and they produce in my mind the same unfavourable impression.

You. This is a fault which I will give your writers the credit of not having; but, I am told, their style is that of Monk's Latin; that the periods are pages long, that they have put the language in fetters and stocks to fit them to their ideas. I am told too, that, like Jacob, you must serve a first apprenticeship to the words, and then a second to the thoughts.

I. You strike hard, my friend, but aim ill. We get no word without an idea at the same time. Our master, knowing that he had a structure to raise for use not ornament, nobly despised the little graces of a baby-house. In the glorious consciousness that his edifice would be lasting, he did not spare the trouble of forming an adequate scaffolding: he had thoughts which had never been thought before; and for his new coin required a new stamp. Is it an argument for your favourite writers, that *thought*, *idea*, *notion*, *perception*, *conception*, *feeling*, *apprehension*, *sensation*, *sentiment*, *impression*, &c. should be almost indiscriminately used to round the period with harmony?

You. And this is unavoidable?

I. Kant has avoided it, at the expence indeed of elegance; hence the extreme difficulty in translating him, particularly into our heterogeneous language; hence the dryness and want of interest in the development of his system. But you must conquer the one and I the other, or we shall talk to no purpose. Will you begin your first apprenticeship?

You. They both go together: you will soon come to a disputed point in your verbal explanations.

I. That's true: my task would be very difficult, if Kant had not generally annexed the Latin words. To begin with the "female idiot," as Johnson jocularly defined it; and, indeed, Locke's *idea* is, like the satirist's woman, *semper mutabilis*; it is the drudge of the system, and yet strange enough, as that philosophy is built on the annihilation of ideas; that is, *Plato's* genuine ideas. Idea in the Kantean vocabulary is,

1. The general term for all that the mind can have, every modification of our mind, *Vorstellung* (literally a *putting before*). A happy expression, for our ideas exist only in as much as they are put or appear before us. REPRESENTATION, a word which in spite of the initial *re* may e'en pass; as, according to the common opinion, our ideas of external objects at least are but the copies, a something pre-existent.

2. But representations are nothing till we are led to observe them, and this "representation with consciousness," is *Wahrnehmung*, (literally *true-taking*,) or PERCEPTION.

3. Now perception may be considered as a mere modification of our sensibility, without any reference whatever to object; and then it is a mere *Gefühl*, or feeling, as a pain in the stomach.

4. But if we deem this perception to be the impression of a really present object, as the red in yonder clouds, it is *Empfindung* or *sensation*.

5. If we farther refer our perception to an *object* perceived, and entirely forget *self*, (or the *subject* perceiving) it is then *Erkenntnisse*, or knowledge. The German language has three words for our "knowledge;" but I shall for the present content myself with using ours indiscriminately.

6 & 7. I am now come to two weighty words, which will at once lead us into the "midst of things." Our knowledge, or as that word has no plural, I may perhaps be allowed to say our perceptions, are either *Anschauungen* (from *schauen*, to see or behold, &c. on), INTUITIONS or *Begriffe* (from *greifen*, to gripe or clasp) CONCEPTIONS. Both words are admirably expressive; I wish my translations were equally forcible. I make them on the authority of Kant's (*intuitus* vel *conceptus*). Locke uses the words *intuition* only

only of those judgments which arises from the immediate presence of the object. But you will perceive the word is here analogously employed. The essence of an *intuition* is, that the object is actually present, and is *one*. A conception, on the contrary, is the reception of a sign of something common to many. I *behold*, or have an *intuition*, of these books before me; but when, without reference to the individual books, I think in general any *book*, as a something denoting paper, printed letters, &c. then this representation in my mind clasps an infinite number of objects, and is a *conception*.

You. I look for the stumbling block. This is all very true, and very old. Your intuitions are sensation, or particular ideas: your conceptions are general, or abstract ideas.

I. Be not too hasty; on the right understanding of the words *general* and *abstract ideas*, is enveloped the whole theory of the human mind.

You. I am all attention.

I. That some conceptions or general ideas are really *abstracted* from sensible representatives is certain, as man, body; and the great part of our appellative substantives are of that nature. But the Kantian philosophy, as diverging from your's, begins with setting up as the basis of all science: 8, *reine Verstandes Begriffe*, "pure conceptions of the understanding," or NOTIONS (in general). They arise independently of all experience, though they find objects in experience, and so acquire *reality*. And, 9, or *lastly*, to add to what you, for a little while, will hold to be the consummation of mysticism and learned folly, are IDEAS which, so far from being experimental, are not even to be realized in experience. We are compelled by our reason to *think* them, and to have the most absolute *faith* in them, without feeling them, or perceiving them, or knowing them. These are the end and aim of all our practical reason, the sublimest objects of all consideration, GOD, FREEDOM, IMMORTALITY, VIRTUE, BEAUTY, &c. and it is the imagined incorporation or personification of the *idea* which makes the IDEAL the god of the artist.

You. Bravura! Now I understand what you meant by *flights* of reason.

I. I promise to lead you to this new world. It is easy to *follow* our Columbus.

You. I love voyages of discovery—in my night-gown.

I. But you must not be drowsy, or I shall hardly lead you over the asses bridge this morning. You guess what that is.

You. The proof that we have conceptions, not experimental.

I. "Say will you rather hear me or my master."

You. "Let us hear him."—But no long configuration.

I. The "Criticism of pure Reason" is at hand: I will read you the first two periods: "That all our knowledge begins *with* experience is not to be "doubted; for how could the faculty of knowing be awakened to exercise "otherwise than by objects which strike our senses, (and partly of themselves produce representations, partly set our understanding in motion, to "compare and unite or separate these representations) and thus give the "rough matter to that knowledge of objects which is called experience? In "the order of time, therefore, no knowledge precedes experience. Every "thing begins with that.

You. Very precise, and clear enough.

I. Further. But though all our knowledge begins *with* experience, it does not hence follow that it arises out of or *from* experience; for it "is "possible that even our experimental knowledge may be compounded, of "what we receive by impressions, and what our own powers of knowledge "produces out of itself, merely occasioned by sensible impressions." You do not object to this?

You. Why should I object to what proves nothing and says nothing? I know that experience gives me something; and I must presume it gives me every thing, till you shew me a something that is not experience, and yet capable of giving; and what is there that is not experience.

I. The mind itself. And if I *demonstrate* that certain conceptions could not possibly arise out of experience?

You. Even then, you would not convince me that I had these conceptions before experience.

I. Certainly not. But you must in that case be convinced that the mind has a capacity of having such conceptions excited in it by the observations of experience.

You. Granted. But the proof must be rigid.

I. Judge for yourself. "It is now necessary to assign the certain marks "which distinguish this pure from this empirical knowledge. Now, "experience teaches us that things have such and such qualities; not that "they *cannot* be otherwise. If, therefore, there be a proposition, which on "hearing, we recognise to be *necessarily* true; that judgment must be *a* "*priori*. Further, the judgments of experience have no absolute universa-"lity, only comparative generality; so that we ought to say, "as far as we "have hitherto observed, the rule is without exception." (As bodies are "heavy.) "If then we form judgments which are absolutely universal, so "that no exception is possible, such a judgment cannot be experiment, but "must be valid absolutely *a priori*." You are silent; now is the time to speak, or for ever after hold your tongue.

You. You are somewhat precipitate. Prove that we form such judgments.

I. And you consent to stake the system of Locke on my not having the proof?

You. I admit that in that case I must take up my primmer and horn-book.

I. Tell me, I beg, which mathematical proposition is not universal and necessary?

You. I expected as much. Tell me first which mathematical proposition is not experimental?

I. Be serious; I am not disposed to trifle.

You. I am serious, and can quote a most respectable author. *Dr. Beddoes asserts this in the most positive terms in his essay on mathematical or demonstrative evidence.

I. I am very glad to hear it. Now I can account for his having, as I am told, publicly declared that the "new German philosophy, which is in-"toxicating half Europe, is a system as barbarous as any thing that existed "in the dark ages." Besides, it is a good thing when the parties know where to join issue. The one of these assertions is the explanation of the other; they will stand or fall together. "A straight line between two points is the shortest," that is an experimental truth?

You. Nothing else.

I. Have you seen all possible points, at all possible distances, and all possible strait lines?

You. And what if I have not?

I. If you have not, and if your position is but experimental, you will be pleased to "say all the straight lines *I have yet seen* are," &c.

* I ought, perhaps, to apologize for quoting on the faith of a letter from a friend, which is the fact here; my friend is generally correct. I must extend this apology to another author whom I notice in the sequel, though it is a long time since I read his work: having neither English books nor English acquaintance here, I must trust to memory.

You.

You. A straight line is a straight line; the abstract idea is enough for me. As soon as I have seen the experiment proved, I am satisfied for ever; but the experiment must precede. I recollect seeing lately the first book of Euclid demonstrated by figures cut out of wood.

I. Indeed! Do tell me who made them.

You. I have forgotten the name—but any cabinet maker. You laugh!

I. To think how much better my memory is than yours. The maker's name is *Prometheus*; only he used earth, not wood. My good friend, into what absurdities we fall, when we repeat the language of others! Mathematicks, so far from being a *material physical* science, is grounded on positions *experimentally impossible*. The intellect or *reason* can think what the *sense* cannot behold, and imagine with ease a body which is long and broad and not thick; another which is only long. The demonstration is not seen by the eye but by the pure intellect: and the examples are but helps, not essential, merely accidental, which serve to awaken the intellect. It is known that the blind can be great metaphysicians. But does intellect lie in the figures? The sensible figure which is before the eye is but the *base degree* by which the reason ascends to the exercise of its *a priori* power. The demonstration lies in the intellectual perception of the relation; the sensible figure is only a *help* to the mind, and that, too, coarse and incorrect, as every one knows.

You. I thank you for your long speech; it has given me time to recollect myself; I began to despair, but it was only a panic. These are all *identical* propositions. When I say "the whole is greater than the parts," I arbitrarily make my own words and definitions play with my own creation, and then boast of my discoveries. All mathematical axioms are of that nature. You will not dismiss this argument with the same contempt.

I. I rather should thank you for leading me to a point which is honourable to my master. The learned say that previously to Kant, the distinction between analysis and synthesis had never been clearly stated. We will turn to him again.

"In all judgments a relation is affirmed between a subject and a predicate; and that is of two sorts: the predicate B either lies already included (though in a concealed way) in the subject A, and then the judgment is analytical or *explanatory*," as "body is extended," for extension is included in the conception body. "Or B lies entirely out of the conception A, and then the judgment is synthetical or *enlarging*," as "body is heavy"; for though we generally think body as heavy, the predicate is not necessarily attached to the idea. Tell me now what judgment is? "All effects must have a cause."

You. Unquestionably analytical.

I. But if I say all *changes* must have a cause?

You. I cannot deny that that is synthetical, for cause is not included in the conception *change*.

I. And yet this truth is equally necessary and universal, and yet we have not experienced *all changes*; it seems then that my point is maintained. We can have synthetical judgments *a priori*?

You. And 2+2 = 4. That too is synthetical.

I. Beyond all doubt—analyse 2+2 as long as you please; the result can never be otherwise than 2+2=2+2; that the result is 4 is a synthesis of reason, for 4 does not lie in 2+2, though we necessarily think so, for we confound our acquired synthetical knowledge with what lies in the simple subject. A×B=A×B is an affair of simple analysis, but A×B=C is obviously synthesis. So my first example, "a straight line between two given points is the shortest," is synthetical; for the conception *short* lies not in the conception *line* or *straight*.

You. And if this be so, what is the result?

I. The new German philosophy: but as this is all *terra incognita*, I will state the first result. The mind of man is essentially active, not the mere recipient of impressions. The basis of truth must be sought in the essential laws of mind; whence arise the conceptions *a priori*, not in physics, but in metaphysics.

You. Why, that is the science Horne Tooke defines to be SHEER NONSENSE.

I. Don't trust him, for he is a notorious wit; and, though the words are in capitals, if I recollect right, in his Diversions of Purley, I *hope* he meant only to make a learned pun. Kant gives the same definition.

You. Joking is catching.

I. By no means; but as Horne Tooke has given a definition *à la* Kant, I will explain Kant *à la* Horne Tooke. You recollect his Etymologies; they are so good that they redeem a multitude of metaphysical sins.

You. Even his assertion, that man has but one faculty, "perception," and that words perform the rest.

I. *That* is, I trust, too much even for you. He might have called his "winged words" *souled* words, and that is, at any rate, prettier than a *wooden* demonstration. Perhaps he thought, as a classic, of *Psyche*; if he had not forgotten his old occupation, he would doubtless have adopted my amendment, and quoted *John i. v.* 1. "In the beginning was the Word," &c.

You. But I want your explanation *à la* Horne Tooke.

I. *Metaphysics*, and the science of what is *higher* than physics or sense; its object is the *intellectual*, or *super* or *ultra sensible*. What is *above* sense, or *beyond*, cannot be sense itself; it is, therefore, *not* sense, or *nonsense*, Q. E. D. REASON in the critical school is always considered as an *unsinnliches*, *in*sensible power; to avoid ambiguity, we must call it the *un*sensible. It is strictly defined, "the power of principles;" it is the faculty out of which principles spring, by which we recognize *necessary truth*. Now the title of Kant's book is, intelligible, the "Criticism of Pure Reason," is an enquiry into the faculty of reason, whether pure knowledge, *a priori*, can spring out of it; how this is possible; what the extent of this knowledge is, whether it leads us to the knowledge of mere objects of experience, or whether we can know by help of it, objects which are supersensible.—These are the sublime problems of the Kantian philosophy, which, in as much as it contains the system of *a priori* conceptions, is the *transcendental* philosophy; a philosophy that pretends to a certainty quite different from the mathematical, but equally sure; a certainty to which *your* school, the school of Locke, can have no claim, for it degrades rational truths to matters of fact; and Hume affirmed with truth, that facts afford no certainty, only probability. A system which has respectability only as it appears in the works of Dr. Beddoes and Horne Tooke, where we have consistency at least, but where we, at the same time, see it in a form so offensive, that even the sluggish, but well-disposed mind, is compelled to examine the evidence of notions, so hostile to the *interests* of rational beings;—I mean here, no ignoble interest.

But my dialogue has sunk insensibly into the letter, which, perhaps, you are glad of, as your share of it was not the most honourable; yet I could not go beyond the materials of your letter. I have taken all possible pains to be clear. Tell me where I am obscure, and I will not fail to repeat my arguments till they become intelligible. Communicate what I have written to all my friends, and send me all the objections you can muster, for you must be sensible, that the few arguments stated here, are if valid, the death-warrant of *all* your English systems.

Lay it to heart, and farewell.

A COM-

A Comparison between the Electra of Sophocles, and Shakespeare's Hamlet, with Remarks on the Peculiarities of Greek Tragedy.

SIR,

SINCE your Magazine, from the miscellaneous arrangement you profess, is open to every department of literature and science, it will not, I presume, be shut against a disquisition on the general nature of Greek Tragedy, and a comparison which I have attempted to institute between Shakespeare's Hamlet and the Electra of Sophocles.

Criticism has been properly termed one of the subordinate arts; instrumental, indeed, to genius, but, whatever be its penetration or discernment, not constituting genius itself. The nature of that branch of writing I now propose to investigate, has been a favourite topic with the critics of the present day. I cannot, therefore, presume to promise you any new discovery, I pretend to no other novelty than that of tracing a resemblance between two tragedies, which I do not recollect ever to have seen compared before.

The dramas of the present age, if they have added little of force or efficacy to this branch of writing in general, may at least lay claim to the merit of having avoided many faults, which, in the ancient tragedies, are more destructive to pleasure, though less open to the attack of criticism. It was the glory of Shakespeare, of Otway, and of Rowe, to have mixed in their compositions that variety of adventure and incident which can alone stimulate the passions to sympathy, and keep alive the attention of the hearer; and, though it must be confessed that there is a perpetual tumor of phrase in their writings, and an almost general violation of every settled rule, yet we are not inclined to regret the want of that regularity they have avoided, or the infringement of the dramatic laws they have rejected, but submit to these faults from their triumph over our feelings, and their dominion over our *hearts*.

It is confessed on all sides, that the end which tragedy pursues, is to instruct the heart by exciting the passions. Though we are not to infer from this definition, that he who best moves the passions is the best writer, we may yet not hesitate to pronounce, that he who moves them not at all is not a good one. I here beg that the distinction may be observed between a good poet and a good dramatist. There are certain rules of that indispensable and obligatory nature, that, even when their violation is accompanied with pre-eminency of genius, we cannot, in justice, afford it our indulgence. Of this nature is that essential precept, that the chief action of every drama should be single. Shakespeare has, indeed, offended beyond all forgiveness, but what tribunal could we cite *him* before that would not protect him? Criticism cannot always dictate those laws by which imagination is to be restrained, because, having derived the laws themselves from some particular measurement of genius, a fancy more ardent and glowing may break through those rules, which she herself might possibly have enlarged had she witnessed its superior exaltation.

Next to the unity of action, which I do not recollect once to have been violated in any of the Greek dramas, was the maxim of founding a tragedy upon one particular passion. I mean not to say that their characters were not sometimes agitated by *different* passions, but that there was not that general intermixture which is observed in modern compositions; that, with them, love, ambition, or revenge, were never combined in *one* action; but the leading passion, which was to excite either terror or pity, was generally uniform, single, and distinct. As it was the design of tragedy to excite pity and terror, no one, I believe, is so bigotted to the ancient writers, as not to confess, in this point, the greater success of the moderns. The ancients,

cients, if we except one instance, which will suggest itself to the reader, have excluded from their dramas the strongest passion of our nature, which is at once the most fruitful source of pity and compassion. As love is the passion which predominates in our hearts with a more uniform dominion over the rest than any other, it is thus best adapted to excite those strong emotions and feelings, which it is the perfection of a dramatic writer to encourage and draw forth. When we feel for the depression of virtue, or the injuries sustained by innocence, our sympathy is always incomplete, unless the disappointments or miseries of love are at hand to heighten the condolance, and give to the soul a more mellow tenderness of sorrow. The story of Œdipus is confessed to be the most perfect subject for tragedy that human ingenuity could devise. Yet I question if all the terror and pity it excites is equal, in the pleasure it gives, as to what we should feel from the most trifling productions even of *this* age, which had a tale of love for its basis.—Such are the feelings of a modern audience: the critic may think them depraved; but such they are, and to them the poet must write.

Jonson was so strongly convinced that no story would affect without love; that, in his tragedy of Catiline, he was guilty of a most flagrant inconsistency, in making a daughter of Cicero in love with the hero. It has been thought that Addison did not much improve his Cato by the introduction of the frivolous loves of Juba and Marcia; but this excellent critic yielded, in this respect, rather to necessity than to taste.

But modern tragedy is not limited in exciting pity and terror alone; it acts in a larger scope, and has an end more varied and diversified. It moves every passion that can swell the human heart with extacy and delight. It excites joy, which the ancient tragedy never did, as it was wholly unpractised in raising sources of pleasure from prosperous goodness, and the triumph of a persecuted virtue. It is not in the use of the passion of love *only* that we excel the ancients; our fables are more interesting and comprehensive; our characters more numerous and various; our incidents quicker and more complicated; our manners, if not so purified and refined, are at least more engaging, and our sentiments more tender, and equally sublime.

The fable of the ancients was built on a narrow foundation, and gave but a small scope for fiction, since we are not to suppose the mythological actions, so often introduced by them, the invention of the poet, but accredited facts of the age.

The incidents were few, and occurred but seldom, and were, for the most part, no more than the story on which the drama was built, was vulgarly believed to contain: the characters were likewise few, and the dialogue generally confined to two persons. The audience, therefore, had no curiosity to gratify; the name of the drama announced the event; and, indeed, almost every incident might easily be anticipated. The chief pleasure which an Athenian audience could, on this account, derive from a tragedy of Sophocles or Euripides must have consisted in the sublimity of the poetry, the morality of the sentiments, and the propriety and decency of character. To all the delightful vicissitudes of hope and expectation, to the alternate tremulations of joy and sorrow, and to what we feel from suspended curiosity, and the many artful disappointments which the modern poet introduces, until the expected moment of unravelling his plot, the ancients were utter strangers. The sphere of tragedy being thus enlarged, new passions added, and a stronger curiosity as to the event, from the more liberal licence of fiction being engrafted on the stock, we may at once decide in favour of the moderns, without dwelling on the improvement of plot, the multiplication of characters, or the exhaustless variety of incidents. Aristotle, the great master of definition, deduced his rules of tragedy from the writings of Sophocles and Euripides. His scholars, more than himself, have been vehement in imposing them upon all other writers, as laws never to be dispensed

pensed with, as fetters in which all future genius should walk, as trammels which should ever after circumscribe the flights of fancy, and dictate to the delicacies of taste. Civilians have well considered definitions hazardous; they may at least be allowed presumptuous in beings of limited capacity. Some objects are of a nature too comprehensive to be confined within stated limitations, as are those of nature; others, like taste and fancy, are of an essence too volatile and fluctuating. The attempt serves but to show the narrow comprehension of our intellect, and urges us to exclaim, with the poet—

"Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo."

Not to wander too far from my purpose, which is to trace a resemblance between the tragedies above-mentioned; one, the production of a poet who was the admiration of all Greece, who is not improperly called the Shakespeare of the ancients, and the other, the work of that immortal bard himself.

Brumoy, Dacier, and the other modern critics, seem to have defined the distinct excellencies of the Greek dramatic writers with a just precision. If Euripides be allowed as best excelling in moving the heart to pity, and on that account esteemed the great master of the *pathos*; if the wild emotions of terror, and all the sublime feelings of horror, are best excited by the writings of Æschylus, Sophocles may nevertheless lay claim to the greater merit of having compounded these separate excellencies, of having produced scenes which equally move us to compassion, and stupify us with an astonishment more natural and equally terrific. The just sentiments which he delivers, the maxims of wisdom and the oracles of piety he inculcates, are superior to all other writers of the same class. The spirit of his choral poetry is not confined alone to the coldness of moral declamation, but rises, as occasion requires, to that height of rapture and wildness of enthusiasm which mark the writings of Æschylus.

I do not remember that the Electra has gained a preference over the rest of Sophocles' tragedies; critics have in general deemed it inferior to the Œdipus, Tyrannus, and Coloneus. These dramas are certainly written with more art, and a greater fervor of poetry; but, for myself, I confess that I prefer the Electra above all. There is something more touching, more natural and interesting in this fable, than in any other, whether ancient or modern. I should have before observed, that the principal character in the Greek tragedy is always represented as a criminal, not wholly guilty nor wholly innocent, but his character is made up of a judicious mixture of both; so that when we are excited to terror by his guilt, and the vengeance which attends it, we are inspired, at the same time, with a tender passion for the inequality between the crime and the punishment. Orestes, the hero, though not the chief personage in the tragedy of Electra, suffers rather from the severity of fate than his own guilt. Commanded by the oracle to revenge the fate of his father on the authoress and the usurper, he imbrues his hand in blood, in obedience to the gods, and commits an act against which his heart most forcibly recoils.

It is necessary to say a few words on the plot of the Electra. Agamemnon left his wife Clytemnestra, to conduct the Grecian armies against Troy. Meantime Ægisthus won the affections of his wife, and plotted the king's destruction. When he returned to Mycenæ, things were ripe for execution. To perpetrate their horrid scheme of lust and treachery, the adulterer and adulteress watched the monarch as he came out of the bath; they threw over his head a piece of cloth, and, thus entangled, they murdered him.—Meantime Orestes, only son of Agamemnon, was removed, by the careful hands of his sister Electra, to a distant island, far from the reach of that destruction which now threatened him. The princess herself, shocked at

the

the inhumanity of her mother, and disdaining all converse with Ægisthus, is impatient for the hour of revenge, and the return of her beloved Orestes. Her sister Chysomethis temporises; but Electra pines and mourns for her absent brother, whom she understands the Fates had destined to revenge his slaughtered father, and restore the grandeur of the ancient house of Pelops. The situation of Hamlet was exactly the same:—An usurper had murdered his father, by the assistance of his mother, whom he had afterwards wedded, and ascended the throne. Hamlet, indeed, knew not the extent of his uncle's guilt till the appearance of the ghost of his father; but the moment he is acquainted with it, he is in circumstances nearly resembling those of Electra. Like her, he dares not, at once, to be an avenger, though often labouring to work himself up to this purpose, but waits the slow progress of opportunity, scarcely resolving what he should do. Once, indeed, an unusual intrepidity, occasioned by the scene with his mother, overcame the cautious timidity of his disposition, and, but for a mistake, he would have killed the king.

The moment of vengeance which Electra expected was the return of her brother; that of Hamlet was deferred by a wavering resolution, and an uncertainty how to act. Electra and Orestes were restrained neither by fear nor compunction; Hamlet by both. Electra doomed her own mother, and the partner of her guilt, to die, and Orestes murdered both; Hamlet was commanded to spare his mother, to which his natural piety would have prompted him without this injunction; but to take vengeance on the usurper, which he is, nevertheless, slow to do; withheld, possibly, by fear; avowedly, by certain doubts of the ghost's story: and even when these incertitudes are removed, he desists from vengeance, we know not wherefore. It does not a little surprise us, why Hamlet, who, on the first knowledge of his uncle's guilt, was burning to avenge his father, should consent to go to England, leaving his purpose unfinished, and the triumph of the usurper complete. Shakespeare has, in this play, paid little regard to poetical justice, and has exhibited a resolution so weak and wavering in the character of his hero, that, notwithstanding all his other great and eminent qualities, there is something wanting in his spirit and conduct to satisfy the reader. Ophelia was used ill, for no reason but that of keeping off suspicion from his counterfeited madness, which was, likewise, pretended without reason; or, at least, is of no use in the progress of his design. I confess I have not read the story on which this play is built: Shakespeare, perhaps, has kept closely to the original. I mean not to say that the character of Hamlet is not natural; such might have existed, and probably did. But if the poet had kept less to truth, and embodied a little more of that licensed fiction in his plot, the play might have been improved. Such a declaration as this, is, I know, hazardous: to suggest alterations in Shakespeare would be the height of presumption; but it cannot move the indignation of the critic when I pronounce, that the same genius, operating on the same materials, might have produced a better play. I shall not, therefore, hesitate to prefer, in one instance, the fable of the Electra to that of Hamlet: in nothing else will they bear comparison. The sublime irregularity of Shakespeare's genius, which, with a dispensation from all rule, soars beyond all example of excellency, throws that of Sophocles in the shade. Nor does the inconsistency of Hamlet's character lessen that dignity and effect which raises it far above either Electra or Orestes. If it be a compound of inconsistency, it yet glows with every beauty of virtue, and is fraught with sentiments of piety, religion, and morality, in addition to those strong observations on human manners with which it is replete; far, far superior to every Grecian model.

The other characters of both dramas are likewise peculiarly distinguished. The usurper in Hamlet is a base, mean, profligate, cowardly wretch, of re-

lution

solution in nothing but guilt, too impenetrable, as he thought, for discovery, and in that requiring an accomplice. He feared Hamlet, whom he nevertheless desired to wheedle into his confidence, since he dreaded his greater popularity, and envied his accomplishments. He is a character completely vicious, wanting even the common merit of courage, to give a kind of gloomy splendour to the dark catalogue of his crimes.

Ægisthus, the murderer of Agamemnon, is altogether a better character. He is no hypocrite in his guilt; he seeks neither to temporise with Orestes nor Electra: he openly hates them both, and is eager to compass the death of the former. Audaciously avowing his crime, he presumes on it as a merit, and meets death from the hand of Orestes with fortitude, composure, and even with merit.

The queen, in Hamlet, is a mixture of hypocrisy and lust; sometimes, indeed, visited by the compunctions of nature, as in the celebrated closet-scene, and, on this account, not wholly beyond the scope of our compassion.

Clytemnestra is a wretch without feeling, proudly triumphing in the success of her crimes, and no otherwise than in sex distinguished from Ægisthus.

The characters of Claudius and Gertrude are, therefore, drawn in a more masterly manner. The Danish usurper has our unmixed hatred, without one semblance of a merit to challenge the slightest emotion of compassion, and is surrendered up by the poet, as such characters ought to be, to unqualified detestation and abhorrence.

The queen in Hamlet is, indeed, finely drawn. She cannot overcome a natural feeling for her son, which is the first ground of our pity for her, and her exclamation in the last scene of the play, when she betrays her anxiety for Hamlet, and accuses her husband, at once redeems for her all our compassion.

The whole conduct of Clytemnestra is unnatural, and so detestably odious is she represented, that we can scarcely feel for her, even when suffering death under the hands of Orestes.

The sentiments in Hamlet are no less superior, when compared with those of Electra, than the characters. The pathetic speech of Electra, however, when Orestes, in disguise, delivers to her the urn which she supposed to contain his ashes, is truly beautiful and pathetic,

"φιλτατου Μνημειον ανθρωπων εμοι
Ψυχης Ορεστου λοιπον."

The reader must be told, that Orestes had sent a messenger to Mycenæ to report his death, previous to his arrival there, in order to prosecute his revenge. When Electra hears this, all her hopes seem at once cut off; the murderer must now, she thought, go unpunished, and the honour of the house of Pelops be for ever contaminated. Agitated with these feelings, she thus bursts forth: (In accommodation to the female reader, I will give it in Franklin's translation.)

ELECTRA.——"While Orestes liv'd,
I cherish'd flattering thoughts of sweet revenge,
But he is gone, and thou art now my hope,*
Yes, thou must join, (for I will tell thee all)
With thy Electra, to destroy Ægisthus;
To kill the murderer, why should we delay?
Is ought of comfort left? thou canst but weep
Thy ravish'd fortunes torn unjustly from thee—
* * * * * *
Dost thou not hear th' applauding voice of Fame,
And ev'ry tongue conspire to praise the deed?
Will they not mark us as we pass along?

* She addresses her sister.

And cry aloud, " Behold the noble pair !
The pious sisters, who preserv'd their race,
Those daring souls, unaw'd by danger, sought
The tyrant's life, regardless of their own.

The translation, though good, is unequal to the original. The scene in the fourth act, where Orestes discovers himself to her, is the masterpiece of Sophocles. Yet we must own, that the fierceness of Electra, when instigating her brother to revenge, and her calm exultation whilst he is in the act of butchering her own mother, would be truly shocking to an English audience. Such, Sir, is the resemblance I have traced between these two plays, and such the distinction I have marked. They are alike in the general, though differing in the particular; they have separate and peculiar merits, but I must confess, that I adjudge, and I hope I have produced grounds for my opinion, the superiority to our immortal Shakespeare.

To the Editor.

An Account of Westminster School—of its Foundation, Masters, Ushers, present Method of Instruction, Expences of Education, &c. &c.

Sir,

THE question of the superiority of private over public education has of late been obtruded upon us in various shapes, till at length every one has been tired of attending to an argument which no discussion, however frequent, had advanced nearer to decision; and each determines it at present according to his own prejudices, or, if he has any children, by a wiser way, according to the disposition, or presumed capacity, of his own boy.

The two questions of most importance with those resolutely bent against the method of public education seem to be, an apprehension for the morals of their children, and a dread of the enormity of the expence. Whatever relates to the former part of this question should be examined with coolness, and, as far as possible, be determined without leaving behind a shadow of doubt; what respects the latter, I hope to prove to the satisfaction of any impartial man as totally groundless: public schools are not only less expensive than our present system of private education, but the remuneration to the masters from each boy is so small, that I am fearful lest some grains of contempt should adhere to them, for submitting to a drudgery so truly slavish, for rewards so comparatively inadequate.

That the provision for religious education at Westminster-school is far from what has been represented, is proved by the late learned and venerable master, under whom the writer of these present observations is proud to say he himself received his education. Facts, unquestionable facts, have been submitted to the public, who have received and judged the question with such deliberate candour, that little encouragement has been given to any writer on the contrary side, since it seemed, as it really was, impossible to overturn what was advanced with such cogency of argument and strength of testimony.

As I presume it is the object of your Magazine to discuss all questions of general utility, that of education must necessarily force itself upon you with a kind of prescriptive claim: I shall, therefore, require of you to submit to your readers the following account of the most illustrious public seminary in Great Britain. I trust it will correct some errors into which many men of good intentions have fallen, and give them a complete idea of a system of education which their ancestors established, revered, and supported,

ported, for more than two centuries from the present age. The method of instruction is but in a few trifling particulars different from what it then was. We are compelled to a rigid observance of our statutes; and, if we sometimes differ from the letter, the spirit is universally preserved.

I confess myself unable to trace the exact æra in which Westminster-school was founded; that in the antiquity of its origin it surpasses all other seminaries of this kingdom, is universally acknowledged; but as the precise year of its institution has puzzled many of our antiquaries, I may, at least, be allowed to avoid a question so dark and intricate. It has been thought coeval with the endowment of St. Peter's collegiate church, commonly called Westminster Abbey. This was originally a monastic institution, and is permitted, I believe, to claim for its first founder, William Rufus.

In the reign of Henry the eighth, when the rich and overgrown monasteries presented a tempting bait to a king equally covetous and profuse, the spoil of Westminster Abbey, among the rest, did not escape his rapacity. The time was now favourable for the utmost violence of innovation. The monks were held by the secular clergy in profound detestation; the laity had lost all respect both for them and their institutions, in the notorious profligacy of their characters, and the atrocious enormity of their vices. Henry had but this last and fatal blow to give to their patron at Rome at once to tear up by the root the most stedfast hold of his authority in this kingdom, and complete his vengeance to the full. Most of them fell without a struggle, and with but ineffectual appeals for mercy. But to overthrow an establishment like that of Westminster Abbey, at once so opulent, so ancient, and so long esteemed sacred; which had to boast kings for its founders and benefactors, and in whose walls the ceremony of coronation had for centuries been performed, appeared so evidently hazardous, that the rapacity of the monarch for once yielded to the necessity of the case, and it was spared a total dissolution. On the surrender of the abbots and monks, the king converted it into a cathedral. It did not even long retain this form, since the see was dissolved by Edward the Sixth, and the college restored; and, on the accession of Mary, it again resumed the name of Westminster Abbey, with some small portion of its original endowments. It is, however, indebted to Elizabeth for its present institution. That Princess founded a *college*, which is the proper name of the establishment, appointed a dean and twelve prebendaries, with numerous petty cannons, and instituted a school for forty boys, who are called by the name of king's scholars, and two masters.

Dr. Henry, in his history of Great Britain, has attributed the foundation of Westminster-school to Henry the Eighth, and certainly not with his usual accuracy. Ingulphus, the famous abbot of Crowland, who flourished in the time of Edward the Confessor, speaks of his being brought up at Westminster-school: this is indisputable authority of its antiquity. In the account, however, which I propose to give of this illustrious seminary, I do not intend losing myself in any antiquarian research, but to dwell with, I hope, a pardonable minuteness on the modern form of its institution, and the present established mode of its education. I shall, therefore, divide the matter of my consideration into five heads.—1. Of the masters.—2. Of those who are called the town boys.—3. Of the King's scholars.—4. Of the books read, and the method of instruction.—5, and lastly, Of the vacations, and expences of education at this seminary.

This establishment has at present two masters and six ushers. They are supported partly by the funds of the school, and partly by what is paid by the *town-boys*, the king's scholars having their education, as far as respects any gratuity to the masters, free of all expence. I should first have premised, that, for distinction's sake, there is an upper and a lower school; there is no separation between them otherwise than a bar, which runs across the middle

of a very large room, in which all the boys meet together. From this bar a curtain formerly depended, as the division between the two schools, but, at present, there is no other distinction than that of the forms. There are seven forms or classes: The lower school contains three; they are as follow: the first or petty, the second and the two thirds, both making *one* form together. A form is divided into two parts, the under and upper parts; the boys remain six months in each. From the under part to the upper part of a form, the removal is of course; but, when a boy is to pass onward from a lower form to a higher, he is said to "*stand out for his remove*," and is examined as to his sufficiency by the head master, in the books which have been read in the form he is about to leave. Every form has its usher, except the upper third in the lower school, where the under master presides, and the sixth and seventh in the upper school, which are under the superintendence of the head master. Every boy in the under school pays to the under master three guineas a year, two to the upper master, and a guinea to the usher of his form. Every boy in the upper school pays five guineas yearly to the upper master, and a guinea to the usher of his form; and, should he leave school in the sixth or seventh form, he presents the master with ten guineas, if a *town-boy*. A king's scholar, when *he* leaves, presents the same sum to the upper master, and half as much to the under master; but this is merely optional, though never omitted. From these sources the salaries of the two masters are derived, with what is appropriated to them by the funds of the establishment. They have both handsome houses belonging to their office, and are required to give their attendance in school every day in the week, Sunday excepted; but there is a whole holiday on every saint's day, and day of particular commemoration, and a half holiday every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It must not, however, be hastily concluded, that the boys are consequently idle from these numerous holidays; the contrary is the case: they are burthened with a very heavy exercise on every half holiday, Tuesday excepted, which they are required to produce in the morning afterwards. And I can assure my reader, to escape *this* exercise, they would freely go without their *half holiday*. The hours, therefore, which many, inflamed with an ignorant rancour against public schools, have supposed devoted to idleness and play, are, in reality, the most busy and instructive of any! The whole afternoon of the half holiday is spent in labouring the exercise for the next morning, which is first done in a *foul book*, and thence copied on a half sheet of paper, and presented to the usher, or master, before breakfast on the ensuing day. It is for want of examination that public schools are accused of idleness. The ushers, as I have before said, are paid partly out of the funds, which are not, however, sufficient for their support; they have a guinea, therefore, yearly from every boy in the form to which they belong; and, as all the boarding-houses must necessarily have an usher to keep peace and order among the boys, he obtains the same sum from each belonging to the house where he himself resides; and has besides many other ways of augmenting his salary. The ushers are generally clergymen, and all at present, I believe, are handsomely provided with church livings, or are fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. They are men of extensive learning and high respectability, and, without lessening their authority, live on the most friendly terms with the boys.

2d, I come next to consider the *town boys*. I must define them by negatives. They are such as are not king's scholars, who are independent of the foundation, and who may be admitted or dismissed at the master's pleasure. They either belong to boarding-houses, or, if their friends reside near, live at their own homes, and then, except in school hours, are not subject to the jurisdiction of the masters or the ushers, which the boys who live in the boarding-houses are. In every respect these *day boys* have the same advantages of education with the rest, and may pass through the school, and obtain all its

profits

profits for the moderate sum of six guineas per annum! These boys are held in equal respectability with the others; there is no difference that I know of; and many of the most opulent families who reside all the year in London, prefer sending their children in this manner.—Never after this let us hear of the expence of a public school education.

3. I now come to the *king's scholars*. This foundation is very different from that of any other school. They are forty in number, and are supplied by an annual election from the town boys. Thus every king's scholar must necessarily have been a town boy, though no town boy, unless chosen, can be a king's scholar. The foundation draws to itself, as a centre, all the talents, the industry, and respectability of the whole school. It is where every father wishes to see his son; where greater attention is paid both to their morals and learning, since the superintendence over them is necessarily more strict. It is where the sons of the first families of this kingdom have been educated; where a Busby trained up his scholars; whence Cowley, Dryden, Smith, Halifax, and all the illustrious men of *that* age issued, and whence most of those of the *present* have imbibed the early seeds of education.

Interest forms no part of their introduction into the college. It is open to talents alone, and a fair competition *once* a year, takes place between the boys who are candidates for the foundation. They generally *stand out*, as it is termed, from the *fifth form*, and commence their competition about two months previous to the time, when the senior boys on the foundation are preparing for their election to Oxford or to Cambridge. A great number contend for admission, and about eight, or more, according to the vacancies, are admitted. The king's scholars wear caps and gowns to distinguish them, are never above the age of fourteen when admitted; they remain four years on the establishment, and then are either elected students of Christ Church Oxford, or are chosen to Cambridge, where they mostly succeed to a fellowship. The king's scholars live in what is called the dormitory, but whether from caprice, pride, or I know not what, do not choose to receive all the profits of the foundation, but are content to dine in the college hall only, and have their other meals from the boarding-houses, of which they are termed *half-boarders*. Thus the education, as a king's scholar is very little cheaper, though, on many accounts, much to be preferred. The dean and sub-dean of Christ Church attend once a-year, at Whitsuntide, to take their equal portion of the senior candidates for election, as do likewise the master of Trinity, and some fellows. They have their choice alternately, but as it is esteemed more advantageous for the boys to be students of Christ Church, the Cambridge electors always wave their right of claim, and accept of those, whom the dean of Christ Church, who bestows the studentships, does not elect to his own college. The election to Oxford is always a mere matter of interest, superiority of talents is totally out of the question. But the boys who are studious and prudent, may improve the advantages of an election to Cambridge to an equal, and sometimes superior profit.

4. I come now to my last consideration, the books read, and the method of instruction pursued throughout the school. I have already mentioned the division of the under school into three forms, one of which I shall call a *double form*, namely the *third*, it consisting of two distinct forms, and each being divided into an upper and lower part, as with the rest of the *single* forms.

In the petty or first form, are taught the rudiments of the Latin grammar. In the second, the boys are taught to construe Æsop, Phædrus, and turn some *sacred exercises* into Latin.

In the under third, begins their first instruction in prosody. They here commence their verse exercise, a species of education, with some so much the subject of censure, with others of applause, in all our public schools.

The

The boys read Ovid's Tristia, and Metamorphoses; Cornelius Nepos is their prose author. They turn the Psalms, and sacred exercises, into Latin verse on Thursdays, and Saturdays, first beginning with what are called *nonsense verses*, and making them approach, as fast as they are able, to an union of sense and metre.

In the upper third, where the under-master presides, the same course of discipline is for the most part pursued; the exercises being only longer, and required to be more correct.

The upper school is divided into four forms; the fourth, the fifth, the shell, the sixth, or the upper part of it, which is called the seventh, generally filled by the senior king's scholars. In the fourth, are read Virgil, Cæsar's Commentaries, and the Greek Testament, with the Greek grammar, not taught in any of the under forms. On Thursdays, the boys turn Martial's Epigrams into long and short verses, and on Saturdays, do a verse exercise from the Bible with the rest of the upper school. In the fifth, are read the same books, with the addition of the Greek epigrammatists, some part of Homer and Sallust. On Monday, a Latin theme, on Wednesday, an English one, or an abridgement from some prose author is read in the form; on Thursdays, they turn the odes of Horace into another metre, generally into hexameters and pentameters; on Saturdays, Bible-exercise throughout the school. In the shell, the same course is pursued, except, that the only Greek author read, is Homer. In the sixth and seventh, where the head master presides, the higher Greek and Latin authors are all read—such as Sophocles, Euripides, Demosthenes, sometimes Æschylus: Horace, Juvenal, Cicero, Livy, Sallust, &c. It would be tedious to run over all the books, and the different times when they are introduced; it will be sufficient to add, that a boy who has passed through the sixth form will find no difficulty in any Latin or Greek author whatever. Here the verse-exercises are carried to the highest perfection, and a boy will produce, for his Saturday's Bible exercise, an alcaic ode, or thirty or forty, sometimes a hundred hexameter verses, of the most flowing melody, and frequently of no little poetical elevation. The Greek Testament is read in Easter week, and Grotius*, with copious comments by the master, to infuse proper religious sentiments, on every Monday morning.†

5. I now come to my last consideration. The vacations are three times a-year. Three weeks at Christmas, when the king's scholars perform one of Terence's plays; the same portion of time at Whitsuntide, and five weeks at Bartholomewtide. It must be confessed, there is here no waste of time; the boys being, moreover, employed in long repetitions, and holiday tasks, during the vacation. The expences of the boarding-houses are generally from thirty to thirty-five guineas per annum, and the utmost sum paid to the masters is seven guineas.

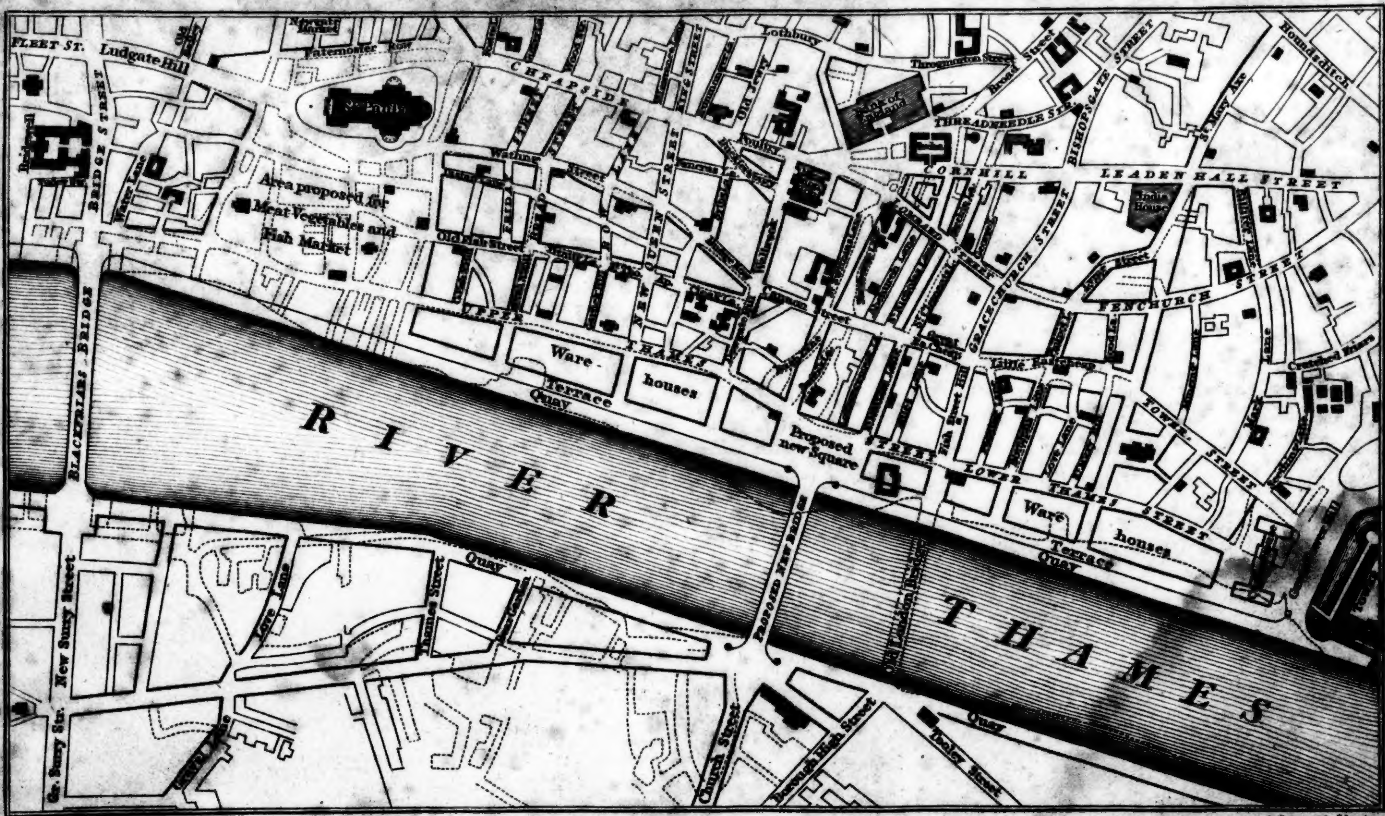
I will now venture to assert, that no man can educate his son at a private school in so moderate a manner, particularly if he be sent to Westminster as a *day-scholar*. I have now made mention of all that occurs to me. I should certainly, however, not have resisted this opportunity of dwelling on the strict and most exemplary mode of religious education pursued at Westminster, but that I can refer my reader to a much better account of it in the late Vindication of the Dean of Westminster. I have omitted many things for fear of being too minute, but any questions which may be put relative to Westminster school, I shall be happy to answer, through the channel of your Magazine.

To the Editor. T. L.

* Grotius merely serves as a peg. The master takes this opportunity of discussing the fundamental doctrines of Christianity and well-grounding the boys in them.

† The upper boys, in their turns, speak publicly in the school on every Friday, sometimes in Latin, often in Greek, more frequently from the English poets.

Continuation



PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF LONDON

Note 1 The strong black lines denote the proposed alterations
2 The single lines the parts requiring no alteration
3 The dotted lines the buildings to be removed
4 The hatching signifies the public buildings excepting the Churches which are cross-hatched.

Continuation of the Plan proposed for the Improvement of the City of London.

MR. EDITOR, *London, 18th October, 1802.*

I THANK you for the attention you paid to the papers I sent you, by inserting them in your two preceding numbers; but I beg leave to decline the honour you did me (whether by accident or design) to attach to the feeble efforts of my pen the ostentatious signature of Vitruvius. Accustomed to contemplate, with the most profound respect, the great architect, who was the ornament of the Augustan age, and who has been the subject of admiration to every succeeding period, I cannot admit the prostitution of that sacred name without this public recantation.

I am happy to find, that, at the period I have chosen to submit the result of my enquiries to general notice, the same subject has occupied the serious attention of those to whom the municipal affairs of the capital are confided; and that some of the most important objects of improvement are to be submitted to the Legislature at the opening of the second parliament of the United Kingdom.

The coincidence of the project of the city with the plan I have suggested gives me particular satisfaction. The intention of the former is to produce a spacious line of communication between Finsbury-square and the national Bank. This would be very inadequate on a scheme of extensive improvement, without conducting on this line to the shores of the Thames. From the Bank, which is the *terminus* of the city plan, I have proposed, in your preceding numbers, to form two broad streets, which, combined with the intersection just noticed, will afford a complete means of intercourse, for all the purposes of commerce, from the northern boundary of the city to its southern extremity on the banks of the river.

This paper is accompanied by a drawing, intended to explain the plan suggested in your last number, of which you will consider an engraving of importance at the present crisis. I have adapted the alterations, as much as possible, to the present position of the buildings, and where it has been necessary to open new lines of communication, to preserve the parallels and the rectangular form, I hope it will be discovered that the sacrifice will be partial and the utility general; that, by this means, spacious commercial streets will be opened in the centre of public business, where the affairs of this trading city may be conducted to the greatest extent, and with the smallest interruption.

The object of all concerned in these undertakings should be to combine the private with the public interest, and common justice requires, where the property of the former is sacrificed to the national good, that not only an equitable, but a liberal compensation should be made to the injured individual.

A laudable activity has lately been directed to increase the commercial accommodation on the imperial river, which waters the shores of the capital. It is surely desirable that the terrene improvements should advance by equal steps, that all possible advantage may be derived from the recent exercise of public and private munificence, and that every department of civil architecture may be employed for the convenience and embellishment of this envied emporium of the commerce of the world.

Z.

Dr.

Dr. Gall's System of Craniognomy.

MR. EDITOR, *Warwick Lane, October 20, 1802.*

I WAS much pleased to observe, in the fourth Number of your Magazine, a spirited defence of the physiognomic, or rather cranioscopic talents of Dr. Gall, where it is accurately asserted, in the elegant and energetic language of your correspondent, "Other parts of the human form may be altered by accident or disease, and give to the countenance an expression which does not harmonize with the habitudes of the mind; but the skull will almost invariably indicate the quantum of brain, and the proportion of intellect in all their gradations, from the straight-lined front of the pig to the convex cranium of the elephant; from the flat forehead of the negro to the sublimely-arched temples of Cæsar or Newton."

I was in hopes, that, on a subject so new and important, either the writer of that letter, or some other learned friend, would have explained the principles of Dr. Gall's system; but, having waited in vain for the information I expected to receive from others, I have endeavoured, myself, to collect the leading principles of that scientific anatomist, and, through the medium of your miscellany wish to submit them to the attention of the Public.

The whole system is founded on four postulata.

1. *The brain is the material organ or corporeal medium by which the mental faculties operate on the physical constitution of man.*

We find that the mental faculties exist during the retention of the medullary substance of the brain; that the diseases, to which the latter is subject, diminish the power of the former.

2. *The brain involves different independent organs destined for the medium of expression of the different faculties of the mind.*

These faculties prevail in men in different proportions; some men possess wit without memory, courage without prudence, and profound abstraction without common attention.

The phenomena of dreams, lethargy, delirium, &c. prove to us that the internal faculties do not always act together, but that one of them may be extremely active when all the others are in a state of torpor and insensibility.

These instances prove that the faculties are, in a certain sense, independent of each other; and, if the faculties themselves be so, the brain or the organ of their expression will be so also.

3. *The protrusion of the brain, and of the skull on which it acts, will be in exact proportion with the force of the mental faculties.*

We find, throughout the whole of the economy of Nature, that the mental faculties maintain an accurate correspondence with the corporeal organs with which they are connected.

It is not the quantity, but the activity, of the brain which principally denotes the strength of the mental faculty. We do not judge of the muscular force of a man or an animal so much by the corpulency as by the development of the muscular system. In the same way we determine on the development or protrusion of the brain or skull, and distinguish between the quantum and activity of the mental faculties.

4. *We may judge of the different organs, and of their faculties, by the exterior form of the skull.*

This may be stated as a corollary deducible from the other postulata.

The young and learned Doctor, having ascertained these principles, had yet a great deal to perform to discover the situation and pathognomy of the different organs. By the mere examination of the exterior form of the cranium, or skull, the mental faculties are now discerned; parental attachment is distinguished from friendship, and sensual love from either; manly courage

courage from the brutal hardihood of the assassin, and the habit of intrigue from the spirit of truth.

I have endeavoured to explain the principles of the science in the present letter: if you should favour me by the insertion of it, I propose, in the following month, to give some of the most striking examples of their application.

ARGENTINUS.

Combustion of Phosphorus.

Mr. Editor, *September* 16, 1802.

The phenomena respecting phosphorus are not only among the most brilliant, but the most curious subjects of chemical investigation.

A chemist at Riga has discovered, that phosphorus exposed in a eudiometer to day light, gradually becomes of a dark red, then a deep brown, and at last of a black colour. When it is put into water heated almost to boiling, a separation of the dark exterior takes place, which falls to the bottom of the vessel. The part thus precipitated ignites with difficulty and sparkles very little: the remainder is more transparent, of a lighter complexion, and appears to have lost a very small portion of the phosphoric qualities. If the heat of the water be not considerable, the separation does not take place, the phosphorus remains dark as before, but unequal and heterogeneous in its appearance. The process of darkening the phosphorus by the sun is also produced under water, and even the reflection of a whited wall is sufficient for the purpose, but in this case it is effected more slowly.

This chemist (Mr. Parrot) wished to examine the influence of the different rays of light on the phosphoric matter, he therefore hermetrically sealed a portion of it, and, by the mediation of vegetable solutions, directed to the phosphorus rays of various colours, sealed in different glasses, when he found it darkened most quickly in the blue, and most slowly in the yellow process.

G. R. C.

Versification.

Mr. Editor, *Oxm, October* 15, 1802.

ON inspecting your Magazine for August last, I notice an article entitled German Literature, in which your correspondent has attempted to introduce something like the regularity of the classic hexameter with English poetic composition.

I admit that the thought is exquisitely beautiful in some of the lines he has given you in imitation of that style, but he has done every thing he could to destroy its power over the mind by the attempt to accommodate the English language to a mode of versification beyond its reach.

This is not the first time that the rash endeavour has been applied to force our teutonic dialects out of their natural element: it is well known that Sir Philip Sidney and some others, have been so completely in love with the forms of latinity as to disgust their countrymen with feeble efforts of this kind.

You have spoken on the folly of extending the imitative arts beyond the limits assigned to them by nature. If these fanciful poetaster are disposed to disgrace the "auncient puritie" of their native tongue, by this exotic luxuriance, I hope that the sublime numbers of Milton, the harmonious modulation of Pope, and the magnificent imagery of Akenside, when compared with the poverty of their own imitations, will in time convince them of the folly of combining the soft attractions of the Greek and Roman school with the barbarisms of the Celtic signs.

CARTHUSIANUS.

Second Letter on German Literature.

SIR,—If the following mythological account of the Origin of the Arts among the pigmy race of created beings, be not interesting to the student in entomology, it will be so to the lover of poetry, from the merit of the original, and not from the talents of THE TRANSLATOR.

DROPS OF NECTAR.—FROM THE GERMAN OF GÖTHE.

Prometheus had form'd the human race,
When Pallas, patroness of his bold deed,
To render bless'd the men whom he had made,
And fill their bosom with the ardent thirst
Of art benign, brought down from heaven below
A bowl brim-full of nectar. As she pass'd
Hastily by, to escape the eye of Jove,
The golden bowl was shaken, and there fell
A few drops on the thirsty earth beneath.
Th'industrious bee flew greedily and drank;
The butterfly, too, flutter'd there and sipp'd
His portion; ev'n the formless spider crawl'd
Upon his monstrous legs, and suck'd with might.
And happily they tasted, for thus they,
And other little creatures, share with man,
Art,—his chief joy,—supreme felicity.

CUPID AS LANDSCAPE-PAINTER.—FROM THE GERMAN OF GÖTHE.

The original is like the translation in rhymeless trochaics, but consists of five, instead of four feet. Whoever makes the attempt, will find, that it is scarcely possible to read five regular trochaics in one line. It is necessary to hurry over one of the long syllables, as for instance in the following.

"Early on the rock's bare summit sitting."

In the original, Göthe has rendered this seeming inconvenience a source of beauty; and, with the skill of a master in versification, has, by means of this syllable, added to the humour and *naiveté* of the verse. This remark may, to some, appear pedantic and unnecessary; but methinks this is a satisfaction due from a translator to his original author for a deviation from him, more particularly when that author is *a* GÖTHE.

Early, on the rock's bare summit,
I with fixed eyes was looking
On the fog, which like grey canvas,
Kept all things around conceal'd.
Came a boy, stood by my shoulder,
Said, "Why friend art thou thus staring
Coldly on the empty canvas;
Hast thou lost all joy in painting,
Lost thy love of art forever?"
Looking on the boy, I whisper'd,
"Will that child, too, play the master?"
"Mournfully and idly sitting,"
Said the boy, "will profit nothing;
See, I'll make at once a picture,
I will teach thee how to paint, too."
And he stretched his fore-finger,
—Like a rose-bud it was glowing—
On the wide outstretched canvas,
With the tip of his finger drawing,
On the top a sun he painted,
In my eyes it brightly glitter'd,
And the clouds had golden borders;
Through the clouds the sun-beams glided.
Then the trees' light tops he painted,
Trees of heart-enlivening freshness,
And a group of distant mountains
Gently rose above each other.
And below a stream was flowing
So like nature, that the river
Seem'd to sparkle in the sun-beams,
And to beat against the borders.
Flowers, too, were in the river.
Colours sparkled in the meadow,
Gold, and green, and blue, and purple,
Look'd like emeralds and rubies.
To the sky he then proceeded,
Light and clear and bright he made it,
And the blue hills in the distance.
I was lost in joy, beholding
Now the painting, now the painter.
"Have not I," said he, "now proved
That I understand my business,
But the best is still remaining."
Then he drew with pointed finger,
By the wood, with utmost niceness,
Where the sun with might was shining,
—From the bright soil was reflected.—
There he drew the sweetest maiden,
Neatly clad, and finely formed,
Fresh cheeks, under auburn ringlets,
And her cheeks were of the colour
Of the finger which had drawn her.
"O thou boy!" I cried, "what master
Has taught thee so wise a lesson,
That with such skill and such nature
Thou couldst plan and end thy picture?"
And behold! as I was speaking,
Rises softly a faint zephyr,
Gently blows the trees' high branches,
Curls the waves upon the river,
Fills the veil of the sweet maiden;
And, which sets me more in wonder,
She, the maiden, is in motion,
To the spot she is approaching
Where the boy and I are sitting.
As all things were now in motion,
Trees and river, veil and flowers,
And the soft foot of the maiden,
Dost thou think now that I idly,
Rock like, on my rock remain'd?

Mr. EDITOR, *Vienne, 13 Vendemaire, (Oct. 5, 1802.)*

The annexed singular case has attracted much notice: it is at your service, if you think it deserving the attention of the English reader.

Yours, &c. T. Q.

The Case of a Young Woman, who suffered under the singular Propensity of swallowing Pins, Needles, &c.

GENEVEVE PULE, a sempstress, was born at Grenoble, in 1763, with a constitution weak and irritable. When she was thirteen years old, she was alarmed by the false intelligence of her father having perished under the ruins of a house. This relation excited severe affliction, but she did not then shew any signs of derangement of intellect. The next day at noon, her father, perfectly well, suddenly appeared before her: the surprise was so great, and the transport so powerful, that she instantly fainted. This emotion produced an immediate suffusion and rejection of the bile, so that a general jaundice was visible over her frame, and she remained in a state of extreme imbecility.

In this situation it was discovered that she had the propensity of swallowing pins and needles in great abundance. She seized with avidity every one that lay in her reach, and attempted to extract those in the dress of the persons that attended her, which, when successful, she precipitately ingorged. Some time afterwards she was seized with a palsy in her legs: for two years she continued in this state of paralysis and debility. At the expiration of that term, the symptoms became less unfavourable; but the appearance of amendment was of short duration, for, added to her other complaints, she was soon afterwards visited by a catalepsy, or state of drowsy insensibility, the paroxysm of which diurnally returned at six o'clock in the evening, and continued until eleven the ensuing morning: but even in this state her avidity for pins and needles was not suspended, although in other respects her whole faculties seemed absorbed by the predominance of the disorder.

The pins and needles frequently made their appearance under the surface of the skin in her arms, and so many incisions were obliged to be made to extract them, that the muscles were almost laid bare: they likewise descended to the lower part of the body, and appeared in the extremities. To this complication of calamity were added a convulsive cough, and a fœtid expectoration. At length, overpowered by the multiplicity of the complaints with which she had struggled for twenty-four years, she died at the age of thirty-seven. Previously to her death she appeared as if the vital juices were almost completely dried up; her thighs were drawn close to her body, and her legs were bent backwards. On the triceps was found a large quantity of pins and needles collected together, which were only concealed by the cuticle. On the dissection of the body there was discovered in the chest at the right side, a concretion of corrupt matter. The right lobe of the lungs was in a state of suppuration, but the left was decayed. Two pins were found in the cellular membrane, which unites the pericardium to the diaphragm. In the œsophagus, and the other parts of the chest, not a single scar appeared, or in the whole range of the intestinal canal. The bladder was ulcerated, and contained six pins, incrustated with calcareous phosphorus. The neck of the womb was ulcerous, and the vagina was pierced with numerous pins, and much lacerated from the same cause.

Morbid Artery.

MR. EDITOR, *Paris, 13th Vendemaire (Oct. 5,) 1802.*

As it seems to be a leading object of your Miscellany to introduce to the notice of the public foreign discoveries in the useful arts, I beg leave to submit, through that channel, to the attention of your readers, a case in which the English and French surgeons are completely at issue.

Some of the most fatal accidents to which the curious frame of man is subject, arise from aneurysma or arterial dilatation. When any part of an artery, from a blow, a puncture, or other causes, has lost its elasticity, the blood which pours in a warm florid torrent through the arterial system in the diseased part, occasions an enlargement; this is gradually formed into a purse or bag; a prodigious external tumour often succeeds, and life can alone be preserved by amputation or the destruction of the whole arterial system in its vicinity.

When the aneurysma is dangerous, the method of cure by deligation and compression is not attempted; the knife must then be employed. The first step is to arrest the course of the blood by the tourniquet; the skilful surgeon then denudates the artery, frees it from the adjacent integuments, and applies ligatures above and below the seat of the disease, so as to render the vessel entirely useless, or to deprive it of all its functions as a channel of communication with the veins.

In this state, it is the invariable practice with the English surgeons to divide the artery between the ligatures; the French surgeons, on the contrary, consider the separation not only unnecessary, but injurious, and leave the canal entire.

I should be glad to see these different methods discussed by some intelligent profesors. It is peculiarly the duty of the students in surgery to ascertain the most successful mode of cure in cases of this kind, because the disease generally arises from some accidental puncture during an operation.

The state of medicine in Paris, we frankly acknowledge, is far inferior to its practice in the English capital, but the operations of chirurgery are undoubtedly conducted there with more skill and success than in any other part of Europe. This art has the advantage of medicine, "in the solidity of its foundation, the certainty of its operations, and the sensibility of its effects;" and the deficiency of the latter in these three essential particulars, has probably induced the French people to undervalue its importance. Both countries will derive some advantage from a free disclosure of their practice. I am, therefore, solicitous to see this participation commenced by the periodical works of the two nations, that the public may derive immediate advantage from every useful discovery in the anatomical and pharmaceutic arts.

BARBETTE.

New Metal.

MR. EDITOR, *October 3, 1802.*

OBSERVING your plan comprises subjects of chemistry and mineralogy, you may perhaps think the discovery of the substance called Tantalite of sufficient importance to lay before your readers.

The celebrated chemist Ekeberg has extracted a metal he has so named from a mineral presented to him by M. Geyer. It was found in Finland, and had been referred to the order of tin. I have seen a small piece of it, which is of a blackish colour, but of a metallic appearance, like crystals of oxidated tin. This specimen is of considerable weight, cuts glass on the superfices, and exhibits many sides but no perfect crystal.

It is not improbable that, after the examination has taken place by the Swedish Academy, I shall make some further communication on the subject of this metallic novelty.

F. L.

New Comet.

MR. EDITOR, *Amiens, 10th Sept.* 1802.

THE astronomer Méchain discovered, the 28th of last month, a new comet, at nine o'clock in the evening, in the constellation Serpentarius. It rose rapidly toward the north pole, to the right of that constellation and to the left of Hercules, and was obvious to the naked eye. The mean time 94° 24′ 6″; right ascension 249° 18′; southern declination 6° 11′ 31″.

In the age of Aristotle, comets were the wonder of the learned and the terror of the ignorant, and until the appearance of Sir Isaac Newton these phœnomena were very imperfectly understood. Cassini and de la Hire have solved many of the difficulties: the place, course, and the parallax of these heavenly bodies are accurately determined, and the time of their voyage through the regions of space to their return, is, in many instances, precisely ascertained. To record their appearance is not therefore now a mere matter of idle curiosity, but is connected with the departments of astronomy most essential to the elucidation of that sublime science.

If, therefore, you should not have received this account of the new comet by any other channel, you will, perhaps, consider this letter deserving a corner in your magazine.

B. F.

Commerce by the Black Sea.

MR. EDITOR, *Paris, 20th Vendemaire,* Oct. 12.

NEAR the conclusion of your last number, alluding to the commercial treaty with the Sublime Porte, you attribute a degree of importance to our acquisition of free access to the Black Sea, which I much fear it does not deserve.

This trade has hitherto been conducted by the Turks and Greeks, who are chargeable with great mismanagement; but the opposition they will give must be a very serious obstruction. The trade cannot be advantageously conducted without the establishment of a company at Constantinople, and of factories at the principal ports of the Euxine: these must be invested with authority by the executive government of the Porte, and the tributary princes must be constrained to submit to the new regulations of commercial intercourse.

The danger of that sea is another impediment. The masters of vessels in this navigation have at this day no marine charts, and the compass they use is very defective. When they lose sight of land they know little of the direction they take, and great numbers of these adventurers fall a sacrifice to their own ignorance. Besides the defect of pilotage the masters are wholly unacquainted with the mode of loading their vessels: the light merchandise is frequently placed below, and the more ponderous in the higher parts of the vessel without order; the cargo in consequence frequently shifts its position, the equilibrium is lost, and the vessel perishes.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, M. Peyssonnell considers it very doubtful if it would be politic at present to introduce French shipping into the Euxine Sea: he supposes it would excite a general alarm; that the intrusion of a Christian vessel would lead other European nations to obtain the same privilege, and that the innovation would immediately induce a decrease in the price of European merchandize, and an augmentation in that of Asiatic produce.

This intercourse with the coast of the Black Sea must be preceded by patient endurance and certain loss: the progress will be gradual, and the final success doubtful. Whatever may be the event with respect to the Republic, the benefit to the Mahometan Prince is obvious. France, in order

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to preserve the eastern trade, in which her interests, real or imaginary, will be involved, must become a powerful protector of the Turkish empire, for the elevation of a Christian Prince to the Ottoman throne, would destroy all her commercial superiority in that part of the world.

If these reflections will appease the jealousy, or alleviate the anxiety of the British merchant, you are perfectly at liberty to insert them in your miscellany P. R. V.

ALLEGORY.

On the Dispute respecting Precedency, between the Belles Lettres and the Fine Arts. Translated from the German of KLOPSTOCK.

THE Belles Lettres and the Fine Arts had often solicited Taste to decide their old quarrel on the subject of precedency; but he had always the address to defer his decision. The exposition of a poem and a picture in his temple rekindled the dispute more warmly than ever, and the judge had no longer an excuse. It is said, that some inquisitive glances, which he cast on the poem, while he should have been occupied in examining the picture, had rekindled the ancient animosity of the two parties; and he was obliged to let them plead their cause.

Painting, Architecture, Engraving, and Music, confided the defence of their rights to Sculpture.

Philosophy, not she who, in modern times, having divorced the belles lettres, teaches useless things in large volumes, which are not read; not she who, never sacrificing to the Graces, expresses herself in an uncouth and barbarous style; but she, whose favourite was Socrates, pleaded in her own name, and in that of poetry, eloquence, and history.

The Belles lettres having consented that Sculpture should speak, she began in these terms:

"Our judge will, no doubt, permit us to mention a reproach which has been applied to him of being sometimes uncertain respecting the object of the contest at present in question. As we have no share in that reproach, we have the more reason to flatter ourselves that he will pronounce in our favour. In fact our rights are established by incontestible titles. Do not his favorites, the amateurs and connoisseurs of the beautiful, in travelling through the cities honoured with his particular protection, stop solely to admire our productions. To us cities owe their eminence. It is not the proprietors of the sumptuous palaces, enriched by our treasures, who induce the traveller to stop: how few of them are worthy of his attention! But the eye of the connoisseur regards with complacency the order and fine proportions of architecture: he admires by turns the creative power of painting, the noble labours of engraving, and the animation which, in my hand, the chisel communicates to the marble. He there also meets our companion music, who can detain him by her melodious harmony alone; but he soon hurries away to traverse the gardens embellished by Venus and the Graces, or to return to the gallery, where he sees nature faithfully represented by the works of art. Can the sight of a collection of books procure such delicious enjoyments to the amateur of the beautiful? He there sees works pretended immortal buried in the dust, sad monuments of the wanderings or useless efforts of the human understanding, which the penury alone of authors, or their insatiable avarice reproduces periodically, under new forms, and in other languages. But notwithstanding these contrivances, they would have no buyers, if Engraving did not deign to ornament them with her productions.

Beside,

"Besides, nothing is so common as a book; its low price puts it within the reach of every body; and what purpose can it serve, if it be not to charm idleness, and often to present false ideas to the reader, who, by his own reflections, would arrive more certainly at the knowledge of truth. How infinitely more useful are our works! Architecture renders the habitations of men agreeable by the conveniences, which she skilfully distributes in them. Sculpture, Painting, and Engraving immortalize genius and great men of all nations. Could the remembrance of the benefactors of humanity be preserved, if we did not, in public places, in collections of the works of art, and even in the dwellings of individuals, incessantly present their living images to the admiration and the gratitude of men? Pleasure and gaiety would be banished from the earth, if Music did not detain them by her melodious songs, and her harmonious concerts. She can affect the most unsociable man; her enchanting power softens his manners by developing the sensibility of his soul. A misplaced modesty would hurt our cause: let us then boldly affirm, that in all respects we deserve a preference over our neighbours. The flowers, with which we liberally strew the thorny paths of life, never fade; and their charms embellish all its ages. Superior to our rivals, we imitate nature; our productions act directly on the senses, and by their means we agreeably occupy the imagination and the heart. Truth gives a new charm to our imitations; while the Belles-lettres make painful efforts feebly to copy nature; they work solely for the heart and the imagination; and the vivacity of the latter must finish the picture.

"But let us not wander into philosophical researches on the merit of this precious superiority which distinguishes our productions. It is sufficient that the superiority exists, and that all the world acknowledges it: the esteem in which we are held is at least equal to that of which the Belles Lettres can boast; and we often even excel them in number and importance of suffrages. We shall perhaps be reproached that we are less sensible of the value of glory than our rivals; it undoubtedly animates our labours; but, by their own example, we may be permitted to ally it with utility; it is an additional motive to excite emulation, that our chef-d'œuvres, by multiplying our successes, frequently add to our fortune."

Philosophy spoke in her turn, and said, "Our rivals have asserted their pretensions with a vivacity and loftiness, which a good cause, pleaded before a judge like ours, does not require. In general, they will not deny that we have, at all times, rendered them more justice than we have received at their hands. The genius necessary for the production of their works acts in a narrower circle, and has not perhaps the elevation which characterises that by which we are animated. It appears to us, at least, that this observation alone may prove the arrogant tone of their apology. We think more nobly; and, far from denying their merit, we are going to mention what they can farther do for their advancement.

"Religion can become much more imposing by the aid of the fine arts; and its sublime truths, so to speak, rendered sensible in their productions, act with greater force on the hearts of men.

"The subjects which Sculpture and Painting take from sacred history, to ornament the monuments raised by architecture, excite and maintain piety. Engraving cannot appear on a scene so vast; but acting in a narrower sphere, its successes would be more multiplied, if, in its representations, expression were united with truth. And how does church-music elevate the mind, when, stripped of its superfluous ornaments, it speaks to the heart, by an affecting and simple melody, displaying all its resources to celebrate worthily the sublime object of its song!

"But notwithstanding the impartial justice which we desire to render our adversaries,

adversaries, we still think that we merit the preference; and we proceed to establish the claims which render us worthy of it.

"Our rivals pretend to excel us in beauty. The sagacity of our judge renders, even in that respect, all discussion useless. The effects produced by beauty are certain perceptions and agreeable sensations, whose vivacity, subtilty, and force determine the different shades of the beautiful. When we prove that we produce the same effects with more success, and that the sum of our means, in respect to what is susceptible of a fine representation, surpasses the number of those of our rivals, they will yield us, without difficulty, the palm.

"That one, among you, who does not work for the eyes, can, it is true, express many things which her companions cannot; but, as these have, in other respects, the same advantage, there results from it a compensation, which assigns to all a very limited sphere.

"You work for the imagination and for the heart; so do we; but we act directly, and you act through the medium of the senses. That circumstance, which appears so favourable to you, turns, in another point of view, to your disadvantage. The mind, too much occupied with the report of the senses, does not act with a warmth equal to the effect of an immediate impulse. It receives, without distraction, and feels more strongly, the impulses which we communicate.

"But independent of that advantage, we should always have that of modifying to infinity, the representation of objects, and of offering them to the imagination, under new forms, while you are obliged to abide by one. By what kind of image or of harmony would you follow us through the different degrees to which we can ascend? and can you affect the heart so strongly as we can? What statue, what picture, has ever occasioned the shedding of a tear? In that Music alone approaches us.

"Every action which you represent, is, and can be, but the action of a moment. What a succession of situations, the one more beautiful than the other, are contained in the Æneid? How many artists, and what time, would be required to paint them? Do you think that he, who had not read the Æneid, would know it perfectly, after having contemplated that gallery? How many new things, which your pictures cannot represent, would he find in reading Virgil?

"When we farther observe, that it is impossible for your greatest masters to express, in any of your languages, intellectual beauty, you will perhaps answer that it is not in your department; but will it cease to be a merit, because it is above your power to represent it? Will the sublime thoughts of our great authors not charm men of sense of all ages, because your statues, your pictures, and your songs, cannot express them?

"But let us hasten to make known the most important title to the support of our cause. We teach virtue with a success that you could never equal, if even your labours had that noble view. We are then more useful than you. To perfect the moral sense of man is our principal object; we are even obliged to renounce the desire to please, when it is contrary to that. We degrade ourselves, we cease to to be beautiful, when moral beauty is wanting. That great nation, who was mistress of the world, has immortalised her name by that which she has conferred on us, *humane*. The experience of ages has proved the truth and justice of that denomination.

"A nation becomes flourishing by agriculture, commerce, good laws, and the study of the high sciences. But will that nation be happy? She cannot become so but by virtue. Neither riches, sciences, nor laws, can procure her that advantage, without moral truths.

"The power which we have of directing the heart and mind of man in these important researches, of making him love his duties, and of thus conducting him continually toward happiness; this advantage, I say, is the sole

sole one, of which we have a right to be proud, and, without which, our efforts would neither be glorious nor useful. We admit, with pleasure, that the fine arts can also impart some charms to virtue; but we dare maintain, without danger of contradiction, that their means are insufficient for extending its empire. From their nature, beauty, more than utility, seems to be the object of their productions; for what they can express is very circumscribed, and incapable of producing that succession of ideas and of sentiments, which must be excited in the heart of man, to make him perceive the charm of virtue. Music, generally cultivated, serves, indeed, to temper the character of man, and to render him more sociable. Sculpture, and her amiable sisters, purify and perfect his taste, by directing him toward Beauty, incessantly represented under new forms; they render him more delicate in the choice of his pleasures: that merit belongs, also, to our productions, even to those which are less useful than agreeable. But all these efforts are limited to a simple preparation, which disposes the heart more easily to receive impressions of moral beauty, and do not suffice to render a nation virtuous.

"It will, perhaps, be objected to us that we forget the force of the example of great men; but how can we forget what constitutes our glory? Have we not always diffused, with a liberal hand, the most precious endowments of those privileged beings who do honour to humanity? And who, better than we, can transmit the example of their virtues to future ages? Our rivals have also this power; but in an infinitely smaller degree. Is it by their works, or by ours, that posterity is enabled to see Socrates as he was?

"Great men themselves, whose example is of such high moral utility, are less so when they do not enjoy our protection. In truth, they do not, on that account, cease to be virtuous; but they are deprived of the most powerful motive for being so. Let us be supposed to be strangers to a whole nation; its language shall be poor, feeble, without suppleness, and without energy, as little adapted for prose as for poetry; it cannot embellish any moral beauty, or will speak of it in an ignoble style; every thing useful and important, which can be happily expressed in prose, will remain unknown; history, by not judging the past ages, will not make their great events serve as instruction to posterity, or she will entirely disfigure them; in fine, I myself (for I may now be permitted to cite myself) rendered unintelligible by a scholastic method, should have but futile researches and vain subtilties, which have no connection with the knowledge of man, and of his happiness, for my object; I should then be no longer the guide and the friend of sound reason, and should, in vain, endeavour to restrain the imagination heated by an indiscreet curiosity. A false taste would seize all minds; a miserable play of words, or indecent pleasantries, would smother all idea of moral beauty. But let some of our productions be given to that nation; what a happy revolution would they not operate, by rectifying the taste, teaching true beauty, and rendering virtue more amiable?

Our rivals have considered our productions in a very unfavourable point of view; and yet they serve to adorn the mind with the most beautiful images, and to attract the heart with a charm more irresistible than all their united forces. In their eyes, the long duration of our works is undoubtedly their greatest fault. In effect, should we have known that Greece, so famous in the history of ages, if the writings of its great men had not come down to us? What remains of that first land of the sciences, the Belles Lettres, and the Arts? Countries formerly fertile, rendered sterile and desert, by the ignorance, barbarity, and despotism under which slaves, unworthy the name of their glorious ancestors, vegetate. Our Horace says of his works, "I have raised a monument more durable than brass, more majestic than the famous pyramids of Egypt, which will outlast the destruction of ages." Our rivals will not, certainly, contest the truth of

this prediction, accomplished according to the unanimous suffrage of civilized nations.

"Are our authors, who immortalize themselves by good works, less estimable because they procure but glory and little profit? Many of them very far surpass your Raphael: do they the less merit that just preference, because extraneous circumstances, which favoured your artist, have not concurred to augment their fortune? It would be as ridiculous to condemn the desire of receiving the reward of labour, as to establish, by the importance of that reward, the exclusive measure of the merit of a work."

Philosophy having ceased to speak, both parties waited the decision of the judge with an anxiety which is described in an inimitable manner by Virgil:

———————*Trepidantia haurit*
Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido.

The God of Taste seemed plunged in a profound reverie; not that he was uncertain to whom to adjudge the prize. It is even pretended that he cast a gentle look, mixed with pity, on the rivals of the Belles Lettres; but his silence seemed probably to arise from uncertainty, whether he should not also pronounce respecting the aid which these last preferably merit from the Public, on account of their greater moral utility. However, his irresolution did not continue long; from the moment he felt, that policy required a decision. At length, as he was going to pronounce sentence, he was interrupted by an unexpected occurrence.

Biographical Sketch of Baron Eldon, Lord High Chancellor.

IT is an observation of Addison's, in the Freeholder, that, since the reign of Henry the Seventh, the chief posts of honour and trust in the state have been filled by men below the rank of nobility, who have almost uniformly been chosen from the profession of the law. To the factious humour in which that great writer first ventured this observation, we must impute what he has stated to be the grounds of this preference with the sovereign; a disinclination on the part of men of high birth and honour to be dependent on his caprice or instrumental to his tyranny, which necessarily compelled him to seek his ministers among such, who, very ambitious of no other rewards but royal favour, and who, as mere tools of his own making, he might use or lay aside at pleasure. This remark must be taken "with some grains of allowance." Such, perhaps, very seldom *was*, and at this day, has very rarely *been*, the case. The business of government is at present more scientific; it requires a kind of regular training, and the first elements of its knowledge must be studied in the profession of the law. As governments grow older, they become more intricate in their system of action; the features of infancy are scarcely discernible; the traces of simplicity which once characterized them are obliterated by the shocks of time. It has been found necessary to innovate, to repel the tide of corruption, which, instead of being checked, has only been diverted to another channel, and again requires the same opposition to its destructive progress. Thus new medicines must daily be applied to the support of that crazy constitution, which, in the morning of its youth, walked so uprightly and so vigorously; and the *crutches* of its old age must be sought in the virtue, wisdom, and experience of its ministers. The science of the law has thus become the moving principle in the administration of our affairs; it is the only path to eminence in our state, and is, indeed, a kind of focus, which draws to itself, as a center, the brightest flashes of intellectual strength, and the scattered rays of a thousand minds.

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These preliminary remarks may not be judged unnecessary, when the character is considered of which we have promised to give a sketch.—John, Lord Eldon, the present Chancellor of Great Britain, was the son of a tradesman in the north of England, who had the incumbrance of a great family, and but little to support it. From the scanty profits of his business, he was, nevertheless, enabled to give his son a good education, to introduce him at Oxford, where he became a graduate, and to enter him a student of the Middle Temple in the year 1772. His life, we believe, opened with but faint prospect of success; for though a well-directed industry might surmount all difficulties in the study of the law, yet a discouraging timidity of character seemed to indicate, that knowledge, thus laboriously acquired, would not be very successful in the practice of his profession. The bar is, at this present moment, crowded with men, who, but for this natural impediment, would soon advance to the highest elevation; men, than whom none are more objects of compassion, whose powers can alone operate in silence and solitude, who are disconcerted by opposition, or who, when brought to the touch of competition, sink into an insignificance, which is the more mortifying as not being the consequence of any conscious defect, but an incapacity to call into use those intellectual stores, which, though great, are not always at command. What advances young Scott had made in learning previously to the time of his entering the Temple, we cannot pretend to determine. It is certain, unless a foundation be laid, no solid superstructure of sound learning can be raised; and, as the law is now considered, not merely a series of precedents; or collection of positive precepts, but as a scheme of wise and rational government, it seems necessary, as the first step to success, that the student should embark in it with at least a moderate portion of useful and elegant literature. How much the profession has suffered from the want of a good taste in letters is sufficiently obvious in the present state of eloquence at the bar. It has been a little rashly asserted, that talents in *this* profession never fail of rewarding the possessor with honour and emolument. If this were only said to excite emulation, we should not, perhaps, object to it, but, when laid down as a general maxim, it is not entitled to the same indulgence. In every line of life, interest and favour are required to smooth the difficulties of advancement; they may sometimes, indeed, raise us to a false elevation, in which, as deception cannot always prosper, they are unable to support us; but without the smile of patronage, and the hand of introduction, talents can scarcely command appearing for themselves, or, if heard, are received with prejudice, and dismissed without notice or distinction.

The attornies and solicitors of the courts, for the most part, bestow their briefs with a view to their own interest; and being incapable of distinguishing merit themselves, they act wholly under the influence of the prejudice of others. This remark is not rashly ventured; it will be verified by the report of half the bar! In short, in law, as in physic, there are particular favourites, and monopolisers of practice, who owe their success to interest, fashion, or caprice, and sometimes to still meaner and more unbecoming practices. We hope this will not be taken in any offensive sense, but if it should happen to any of our readers to frequent the *levees* of an attorney in *one* profession, and of an apotherary in the *other*, he will at once perceive the long train of causes which contribute to the success both of the physician and the lawyer. The usual time having elapsed, Mr. Scott was called to the bar. According to the modern form of legal education, the student generally passes the two last years of his probation in the office of a special pleader, or conveyancer. This is the mechanical part of the study of the law, and this method, though once in great contempt, ever since the time of the late Sir Francis Buller, who was himself a *special pleader*, has been revived. The knowledge to be acquired in these offices is certainly of the highest importance. It consists in

being well acquainted with cases out of the common routine of practice, and preparing, with more deliberate accuracy, the pleadings for counsel, with references to assist the memory; and, in cases of much difficulty, the *very* speech of the advocate is often manufactured in the office of the special pleader. Mr. Scott, we know, had this advantage in his legal studies; which, with a constant attendance on the courts, and an unabating ardour of reading in his rooms, joined to the benefits he derived from an acquaintance with many men of eminence in the profession, had furnished such treasures of information, as seemed at present, however, to promise him success rather from chamber practice than as a pleader at the bar. It was some time before he could prevail upon himself to appear in the courts; and, at once to humour his timidity and turn his stores of knowledge to some account, he commenced the career of active life as a draughtsman in Chancery. Close confinement, and constant employment at the desk, at length impaired his health, and, what was worse, had not much mended his fortune. The tone of his mind, indeed, was a kind of sickly despondency which too hastily determined him to quit the metropolis, where his hopes had been baffled by continued disappointments, and to seek a more humble establishment in the bosom of his native province. How near he was to the completion of this project may be judged from his having sold his chambers, and taken leave of most of his friends. At length one of those lucky circumstances, which determine the fate of prosperous men, occurred, and at once overthrew his modest design, and introduced him to the glare of public notice. A deceased solicitor, of great reputation, as well from his unsullied integrity as the skilful knowledge of his profesion, reasoned with him on the absurdity of his retirement, and by the force of friendly expostulation, joined with the assurance of his own assistance, encouraged him to make *one* more trial, and *that* trial as a pleader at the bar of the Courts. It was now that the tissue of life, which had at first unravelled itself but with faint hopes, discovered in its progress colours more brilliant and attractive. It is to the honour of Lord Thurlow, that no one was more acute in his discernment of merit, or more eager in his efforts to obtain for it the distinction it deserved. Whilst he presided in the Court of Chancery, however the gross and sometimes undignified petulance of his manner might offend those of nice and delicate feeling, he was yet much beloved by the junior advocates, whom he was ever studious to sift, to use his own expression, "*to see what was worth in them*," and if he found his investigation favourable, he would make them a voluntary offer of his protection and patronage. To the discernment of this distinguished nobleman, Mr. Scott was indebted for his rise. He had not long been in full practice, when, by his patron's advice, he was admitted within the bar; in other words, was allowed to wear a 'silk gown.' By degrees he surmounted his natural timidity, and engrafted upon his character some of the *bronze* of the profession, sufficient at least to fit him for that self-collectedness in argument, and quickness of reply, so necessary for the wranglers of the bar. His talents were not long even without a more flattering notice; they were soon required to act in a still wider sphere, and were impressed into the service of Government. In the year 1783, (the memorable æra of the famous India bill), Mr. Scott obtained a seat in Parliament, for the borough of Weobly; and he was advanced to the office of Solicitor General in 1788. In the very intricate affair of the regency, when the conduct of the two Houses was to be governed rather by the rules of general reason than the constrained interpretation of scanty precedents, Sir John Scott has been generally supposed to have supplied the basis of Mr. Pitt's bill; this, however, we can deny from good authority; the whole of the *legal* part was framed under the advice of Lord Thurlow, and Sir John Scott, from the zeal with which he defended it in the House of Commons,

was

was erroneously supposed to have *planned*, what he in fact only *detailed*. In 1793 he was appointed Attorney General, an office at that time well requiring his great talents to fill it. Such was the then disturbed complexion of the times, and so rapid the progress of democratic licentiousness, that he was compelled by his station to prosecute many, who, justly or not, we are unable to determine, were suspected of treason against the State. In 1799, he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and rewarded with a peerage. The resignation of the Earl of Roslyn advanced him to his present elevation, which he fills with distinguished honour, and in perfect confidence with the present Ministers.

As we have little concern with the political differences of party, we shall not stay to examine his Lordship's conduct on that head, any further than to compliment him with a perfect consistency in the principles which he professed. As a lawyer he is the first, as well in dignity as in reputation. Yet complaints have undoubtedly been made in his courts against the tardiness of his decisions. To add delay where there is too much already is unquestionably a fault, but it would be difficult on any good grounds to prove it upon his Lordship; and it is not improbable but that spleen and discontent may interpret mature deliberation and long ripening decision, into dilatory irresolution and useless procrastination. Such objections, however, have often been insinuated, and the alledged tediousness of his decisions has not unfrequently provoked some gentlemen of the bar to a rather unbecoming irritation. His Lordship often refers with much glee to an anecdote of Sir Charles Gould, and shelters his delays under a reply which the Justice once made to a certain Law Lord, who, when the seals were in commission, expostulating with Sir Charles, one of the commissioners, against the dilatoriness of his decisions, received from him this memorable answer:—"My delays are my pride, because they are at least the result of the most mature wisdom I have; and I only hope, my Lords, when you come to *my* years, you will be able to reflect on *your* delays with as much satisfaction as I now do upon *mine*."

We dare venture to assert, that, during the chancellorship of Lord Eldon, few appeals will be made to the House of Lords, and still *fewer* of his decisions be reversed. If in any thing we may be permitted to account him faulty, it is in a kind of undignified obsequiousness to some of the elder practitioners of the Court, of whom he seems rather more in awe than a chancellor ought to be. But what is not venial on the side of modesty! As a peer of Parliament, and speaker of the house, his conduct has been every way praiseworthy. This situation is certainly more difficult to fill in *one* house than in the *other*. There is a jealousy attending our hereditary nobles which makes them ever suspicious of the behaviour of the person that fills the chair; and, before the time of Lord Thurlow, this petulance was not unfrequently vented in wanton provocation against the Chancellor for the time being. The stubborn and decisive character of this nobleman made him resolute in maintaining the dignity of his station, and asserting its full independence; he succeeded, gloriously succeeded, and since then the privileges of the chair have been regarded equally sacred in *one* house as the *other*. It is observed, that lawyers, when once in Parliament, become strongly inflamed with the itching desire of renown;—in other words, the '*ardor loquendi*;' but it is, at the same time, remarked, that their eloquence is not successful; and whatever it may have of energy or propriety, that it possesses taste and elegance in a very undue proportion. *That* eloquence which has kindled a court, overborne the prejudices of a jury, and wrested, by the strong hold of the passions, the decisions of justice, is no sooner advanced to the chamber over-head, than its powers sleep, its faculties are shrivelled, its energies quite dead!—Like the English bull-dog, unconquerable

able on its own ground, its courage is lost, its strength gone, its vigour decayed, when once transported from its native soil.

Lord Eldon furnishes no exception to this general rule—That he speaks well, it would be absurd to deny, as his matter is always copious, his ideas quick, and his sentiments fluent; but it must be confessed, that there is something of ardour, something of comprehension, something of grace, something of invention, still wanting, to complete the orator. We cannot omit the remark, that Lord Eldon, among other things peculiar to his character, has a style of oratory, which either the increased taste of the times, or perhaps nothing more than the natural varieties of fashion, has now wholly antiquated. In the earlier periods of science, when learning was more elementary, the method of argumentation in general use was strictly according to the forms of logic. The bar was most infected with this pedantry; the arguments of the counsel were not only strictly syllogistic, but rendered obscure, and often times unintelligible by metaphysical subtilties. It was no uncommon thing, in the days of Coke, to hear one counsel demanding of the other, whether his argument was in '*Barbara* or *Celarent*,' and a judge with some passion to interrupt a hasty pleader, with a *negatur minor, domine*. The Chancellor is the only Judge of the present day, who, in the refinement of this century, still preserves the rust of the schools.

Imagination can covet no fairer view of private life than what is afforded by his Lordship; and it must be the wish of every one, when the hour of retirement shall summon him to the bosom of domestic consolation, that he may enjoy that happiness in the reflection of a well-spent life, which neither honour nor talents, however splendid, can bestow;—but which is the prize of virtuous integrity alone.

Analytical Sketches of new English Publications.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with several Divisions of the French Army, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in that Country; and published under his immediate Patronage, by Vivant Denon, embellished with numerous Engravings: translated by Arthur Aikin. In 2 vols. 4to. 4*l.* 4*s.* or in 3 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 2*s.** Longman and Rees.

WHETHER the luminous philosophy of the Brahmins was transplanted to the shores of the Nile; or whether the natives of the Indian peninsula received their admirable precepts of social and political economy from the subjects of the Pharaohs and Sesostris, it is foreign to our purpose to enquire. But it will not be disputed that Egypt was the centre, the nursery whence the rudiments of science, the principles of legislative policy extended their benign influence over the western half of the ancient world. It will not be denied, that, before the barbarous hordes of European climes had abandoned their forests and their caves, whilst they were still strangers to the social arts of civilized life, the enlightened natives of the country, the most celebrated of the African continent, perhaps of the universe, were enjoying ages of uninterrupted prosperity and opulence, under the sage government of its primitive monarchs. Had Herodotus, and other writers of antiquity, been totally silent on this head; had history not recorded a single trait of their glory and magnificence; yet the stupendous monuments of human industry, which, towering above the accumulated wreck of ages, mock the puny ravages of ignorant rapacity and malicious enthusiasm, would afford incontestible evidence of unbounded resources, of an immense population.

It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that the information we possess, relative to the ancient state of this famous kingdom, its internal polity, and

* A compressed edition of this work, by Mr. Kendal, in 2 vols. 8vo. is published by Mr. Crosby.

the

the manners of its inhabitants, is confined within such contracted limits. It is even to be feared, that any attempt to encrease our scanty store of knowledge in these subjects, however successful it may be, can but partially supply the existing deficiency, till a key shall be discovered to the mysterious signification of the innumerable hieroglyphic and other inscriptions on all the monuments of Egyptian antiquity.

Of the lively interest excited by researches tending to this object, the impatience with which the publication before us was expected, and the avidity with which it was received, afford sufficient testimony. This favourable prepossession is justified, upon perusal, by the numerous attractions which the work possesses. The circumstances under which the author's labours were performed, his easy, agreeable style, the general spirit of humanity and benevolence that pervades the narrative, the very interruptions he experienced in his researches from the military operations, and the fidelity and accuracy apparent in every part of his details, combine to throw into his work an interest and a charm rarely to be met with.

M. Denon, an excellent draughtsman, and already known to the Public, by his Travels in Sicily, embarked in the fleet under the command of Bonaparte, as one of the *Savans*, who accompanied the Egyptian expedition. The proceedings of that fleet, till its arrival at the place of destination, are well known. The storming of Alexandria, and subsequent military operations, are subjects of equal notoriety.

On the dreary picture of the city of Alexandria, after its capture, the author speaks in the following terms:

"It would be impossible for me to describe what I felt on landing at Alexandria, where there was no one to receive us, or to prevent our going on shore. We could scarcely prevail on a group of beggars, leaning on their crutches, to point out to us the head-quarters. All the houses were shut: those who had not dared to fight, had fled; and those who had not been killed in the combat, had concealed themselves, for fear of being put to death, according to the oriental custom. Every thing was new to our sensations; the soil, the form of the buildings, the persons, customs, and language of the inhabitants. The first prospect which presented itself to our view, was an extensive burying-ground, covered with innumerable tomb-stones of white marble, on a white soil. Among these monuments were seen wandering several meagre women, with long tattered garments, resembling so many ghosts. The silence was only interrupted by the screeching of the kites, which hovered over this sanctuary of death. We passed from thence into narrow and deserted streets. During the whole of my progress through this long and melancholy city, Europe and its gaiety were brought to my recollection only by the chirping and activity of the sparrows. I could not recognize the dog, the friend of man, the faithful and generous companion, the gay and loyal courtier. Here this animal is a dull and selfish brute, a stranger to the master beneath whose roof he dwells, and separated from the inmates, without ceasing to be a slave, loses sight of him whose asylum he defends, and on whose bleeding carcase he feeds without abhorrence."

The first Egyptian monument which our author visited was Pompey's pillar. "This monument," he says, "is in the predicament of almost every thing famous which loses on a near scrutiny. It was named Pompey's pillar in the fifteenth century, when learning began to recover from the torpid state in which it had so long languished. At that epoch, men of science, but not observers, bestowed names on all the monuments, and these names have been handed down by tradition, and without being disputed, from century to century. A monument had been raised to Pompey at Alexandria; it had disappeared, and was thought to be recovered in this pillar or column, which has since been converted into a trophy erected to the memory of Septimius

timius Severus. It is, however, placed on the ruins of the ancient city; and, in the time of Septimius Severus, the city of the Ptolemies was not in a ruinous state. To support this column by a solid foundation, an obelisk has been sunk in the earth, on which is placed a very clumsy pedestal, having a fine shaft, and surmounted by a Corinthian capital, of bad workmanship.

"The earth about the foundation of Pompey's pillar having been cleared away by time, two fragments of an obelisk of white marble, the only monument of that substance which I have seen in Egypt, have been added to the original base, to render it more solid.

"Excavations made round the circumference of this column would, no doubt, afford some information relative to its origin. The shaking of the earth, and the form it takes on treading on it, seem to attest that these researches would not be fruitless. They would, perhaps, discover the base and atrium of the portico to which this column belonged, which has been the subject of dissertations made by literati, who have seen the drawings only, or whose information has been limited to the descriptions of travellers. These travellers have neglected to apprize them, that fragments of columns, of the same substance and diameter, are found in the vicinity; and that the shaking of the earth indicates the destruction of great edifices buried beneath, the forms of which may be distinguished on the surface, such as a square of a considerable size and a large circus, the principal dimensions of which may be measured, notwithstanding it is covered with sand and ruins."

The general appearance and preposterous combination of the materials of the edifices in the modern city of Alexandria next attract the author's notice.

"The city of the caliphs, which still exists, was but a diminution of the ancient city, notwithstanding it contains, within itself, at this time, plains and deserts. The circumvallation being built of ruins, the edifices bring unceasingly to the remembrance destruction and ravage. The jambs and lintels of the doors of the dwelling-houses and fortresses consist entirely of columns of granite, which the workmen have not taken the pains to shape to the use to which they have applied them. They appear to have been left merely with a view to attest the grandeur and magnificence of the buildings the ruins of which they are. In other places a great number of columns have been applied to the construction of the walls, to support and level them; and these columns having resisted the ravages of time, now resemble batteries. In short, these Arabian and Turkish buildings, the productions of the necessities of war, display a confusion of epochs and of various industries, more striking and more approximated examples of which are no where else to be found. The Turks more especially, adding absurdity to profanation, have not only blended with the granite, bricks and calcareous stones, but even logs and planks; and from these different elements, which have so little analogy to each other, and are so strangely united, have presented a monstrous assemblage of the splendour of human industry and its degradation."

Having gratified his curiosity by a survey of Cleopatra's needle, and the other principal monuments of antiquity in the vicinity, the author embarked, in company with General Menou, who had been left at Alexandria, in consequence of a wound he had received at the taking of the city, and arrived at Rosetta. From that place he was a spectator of the battle of Aboukir. Being at too great a distance to discriminate between the hostile fleets, his imagination and his hopes gave the victory to his countrymen, and it was not until after three days, of the most anxious uncertainty, that the French, at Rosetta, were apprized of the annihilation of their navy. Their characteristic levity, however, did not forsake them; the author remarks, "With respect

respect to our heedless soldiers, they amused themselves at the expence of our seamen who had been beaten; and having heard, that Murad Bey had a white camel covered with gold and diamonds, their conversation was entirely engrossed by Murad Bey and his white camel."

To those who delight in the study of mankind, the author's picture of the character and habits of the Arab cultivator, and of the roving Bedouin, will be highly interesting; and to the geographer and physical inquirer, his theory of the accumulation of the soil at the mouth of the Nile appears to account, in a manner sufficiently satisfactory, for the progressive augmentations which the Delta is continually receiving.

"During one of our reconnoitring parties, (says M. Denon), we returned so the *boghass*, or bar of the Nile, which was at that time nearly at its greatest height, and had an opportunity of seeing the efforts made by the weight of this river against the waves of the sea, which, at this season of the year, are impelled twelve hours daily by the north wind, in a direction opposite to that of the course of the river. From this conflict of contending waters, there results a sand bank, which, gradually augmenting, becomes an island, and divides the current of the river, forming two branches, each of which has its distinct shelf. The eddy of these shelves throws on the beach a part of the sand which the current had swept along, and by this heaping up of sand, the two branches narrow by degrees, until one of them is choaked up, and the island becomes main land. The branch which remains soon forms another sand-bank, an island, two new branches, &c. In this way it appears to me, the most natural explanation may be given of the ancient geography of the branches of the Nile, as well as of the voyage of Menelaus in Homer, and of the changes of the Delta, the site of which, might, in the first instance, have been a gulf, then a sandy beach, and, lastly, a cultivated country, covered with superb cities, and abundant crops, and intersected by canals, which, the soil having been either drained or watered with skill, might have dispensed abundance over the whole of the surface of the new country. Afterwards, in the lapse of time, and in consequence of the calamities inseparable from revolutions, some of the parts of this territory, thus gained from the sea may have been deserted, while others may have become salt springs; and lakes may have been formed, next destroyed, and finally reproduced under a new modification of matter. Canals choaked up may have changed their course and have been lost. If this be granted, why, in our uncertain researches, do we inquire where the Bolbitine and Canopic branches of the Nile, the branch of Berenice, &c. were situated?

"The plants which are produced, in the first place, on the new land, are three or four kinds of sea-weeds, round which the sand throws itself up in heaps. From its surface they spring up a-fresh; and their subsequent decay furnishes a manure, which favors the vegetation of reeds. These reeds give a greater elevation and a greater solidity to the soil. The date-tree now appears, and by its shade, prevents the sudden evaporation of the moisture, and renders the soil fruitful and productive, as may be seen in the environs of the fortress of Raschid, from whence, in the time of the Emperor Selim, the guns had a full command of the sea, and which is now a league from the sea-shore, surrounded by forests of palm-trees, beneath the shade of which other fruit trees flourish, together with all the vegetables that are produced in the best cultivated gardens."

From Rosetta, M. Denon sailed up the Nile to Cairo, visited the pyramids, and proceeded with the division of the army, under General Dessaix, to Upper Egypt, in pursuit of Murad Bey. The operations of this extraordinary campaign are agreeably blended with local information, observations on the character and manners of the inhabitants, interesting incidents and descriptions of the massive monuments of ancient Egyptian grandeur. Of the latter, we shall select the author's account of the remains of

the temple of Tentyra, as conveying some idea of the general character of Egyptian architecture, and of the style of the ornaments and hieroglyphics.

"We arrived at Tentyra. The first object which I saw, was a small temple on the left-hand of the road, in so bad a style and proportions of architecture, that, at a distance, I took it to be the ruins of a mosque. In turning back to the right, I found, buried in a gloomy heap of ruins, a gate, built of enormous masses, covered with hieroglyphics, and through this gate I had a view of *the temple*. I wish I could here tranfuse into the soul of my readers the sensation which I experienced. I was too much lost in astonishment to be capable of cool judgment, all that I had seen hitherto served here but to fix my admiration. This monument seemed to me to have the primitive character of a temple in the highest perfection. Covered with ruins as it was, the sensation of silent respect which it excited in my mind, appeared to me a proof of its impressive aspect, and without being partial in favour of the antique, I may add, that the whole army experienced similar feelings.

"The ancient city of Tentyra was built on the borders of the desert, on the lowest level of the Lybian chain, the foot of which is washed by the waters of the inundation of the Nile at the distance of a league from its bed.

"Nothing is more simple and better put together, than the few lines which compose the architecture. The Egyptians, borrowing nothing from the style of other nations, have here added no foreign ornament, no superfluity of materials; order and simplicity are the principles which they have followed, and they have carried them to sublimity. At this point they have stopped, and have attached so much importance to preserving the unity of design, that though they have loaded the walls of these edifices with bas-reliefs, inscriptions, and historical and scientific representations, none of these rich additions intersects a single line of the general plan, all of which are religiously preserved unbroken; the sumptuous and rich decorations which appear to the eye when close to the building, all vanish at a short distance, and leave full to view the grand elements of architectural composition, which are dictated by sound reason. It never rains in this climate; all that is wanted, therefore, is a covering of plat-bands to give shade, but beyond this, neither roof nor pediment are added; the plain slope is the principle of solidity; they have, therefore, adopted this form for every main supporter, doubtless with the idea, that stability is the first impression that architecture should give, and is an essential constituent of this art. With these people, the idea of the immortality of the Deity is presented by the eternity of his temple; these ornaments, which are always rational, always consistent, always significant, demonstrate a steadiness of principle, a taste founded upon truth, and a deep train of reasoning; and if we even had not a full conviction of the eminent height to which they had attained in the abstract sciences, their architecture alone, in the state in which we now find it, would give the observer of the present day a high opinion of the antiquity of this nation, of its cultivation, and the impressive gravity of its character.

"I have already said, that I despair of being able to express all that I felt on standing under the portico of Tentyra. I felt that I was in the sanctuary of the arts and sciences. How many periods presented themselves to my imagination at the sight of such an edifice! How many ages of creative ingenuity were requisite, to bring a nation to such a degree of perfection and sublimity in the arts! and how many more of oblivion to cause these mighty productions to be forgotten, and to bring back the human race to the state of nature in which I now found them on this very spot! Never was there a place which concentrated in a narrower compass the well-marked memorial of a progressive lapse of ages. What unceasing power, what riches, what abundance, what superfluity of means must a government possess, which could erect such an edifice, and find, within itself, artists capable

of

of conceiving and executing the design, of decorating and enriching it with every thing that speaks to the eye and the understanding! Never did the labour of man shew me the human race in such a splendid point of view: in the ruins of Tentyra, the Egyptians appeared to me giants.

"I wished to take every thing on paper, but I could hardly venture to begin the work; I felt that not being able to raise my powers to the height which was before my admiring eyes, I should only shew the imperfection of the imitative art; for in no place had I ever been surrounded with so many objects to elevate my imagination. These monuments, which imprinted on the mind the respect due to the sanctuary of the Divinity, were the open volumes in which science was unfolded, morality dictated, and the useful arts promulgated; every thing spoke, every object was animated with the same mind. The opening of the doors, the angles, the most private recess, still presented a lesson, a precept of admirable harmony, and the lightest ornament on the gravest feature of the architecture revealed, under living images, the abstract truths of astronomy. Painting added a further charm to sculpture and architecture, and produced, at the same time, an agreeable richness which did not injure either the general simplicity or the gravity of the whole. To all appearance painting in Egypt, was then only an auxiliary ornament, and not a particular art: the sculpture was emblematical, and, if I may so call it, architectural. Architecture, therefore, was the great art, or that which was dictated by utility, and we may, from this circumstance alone, infer the priority, or at least the superior excellence of the Egyptian over the Indian art, since the former, borrowing nothing from the latter, has become the basis of all that is the subject of admiration in modern art, and of what we have considered as exclusively belonging to architecture, the three Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. We should therefore be cautious of entertaining the false idea, which is so prevalent, that the Egyptian architecture is the infancy of this art, since it is, in fact, the complete type.

"I was particularly struck with the beauty of the gate, which closed the sanctuary of the temple; all the ornaments which architecture has since added to this species of decoration, have only diminished the general style.

"I could not expect to find any thing in Egypt more complete, more perfect than Tentyra; I was confused by the multiplicity of objects, astonished by their novelty, and tormented by the fear of never again visiting them. On casting my eyes on the ceilings, I had perceived zodiacs, planetary systems, and celestial planispheres, represented in a tasteful arrangement; the walls I had observed to be covered with groups of pictures exhibiting the religious rites of this people, their labours in agriculture and the arts, and their moral precepts; I saw that the Supreme Being, the first cause, was every where depicted by the emblems of his attributes; every thing was equally important for my pencil, and I had but a few hours to examine, to reflect on, and to copy what it had been the labour of ages to conceive, to put together, and to decorate. A series of years might, indeed, have brought the arts to a higher degree of perfection in some particulars, but each temple is so equally finished in all its parts, that they appear all to have been executed by the same hand; no one portion is better or worse than any other; there appears neither negligence, nor the bold strokes of a more exalted genius: uniformity and harmony prevail throughout. The art of sculpture, here made subservient and attached to that of architecture, appears to have been circumscribed in principle, in method, and in style of execution; a single figure expresses nothing, when taken out of its exact station in the group, of which it is a part; the sculptor had his design chalked out for him, and could not introduce any deviation which might alter the true meaning, that it was intended to convey. The perfection given by the Egyptians to the representations of their animals,

proves, that they were not without an idea of that bold style which expresses much character in a few lines, and their execution tended to the grave and to ideal perfection.

"As to the character of the human figure, as they borrowed nothing from other nations, they could only copy from their own, which is rather delicate than fine. The female forms, however, resemble the figure of beautiful women of the present day, round and voluptuous, a small nose, the eyes long, half shut and turned up at the outer angle, like those of all persons whose sight is habitually fatigued by the burning heat of the sun, or the dazzling white of snow: the cheeks round and rather thick, the lips pouting, the mouth large, but cheerful and smiling: in short, the African character, of which the negro is the exaggerated picture, though perhaps the original type.

"The hieroglyphics, which are executed in three different manners, are also of three species, and may take their date from as many distinct periods. From the examination of the different edifices which have fallen under my eye, I imagine that the most ancient of these characters, are only simple outlines, cut in without relief and very deep; the next in age, and which produce the least effect, are simply in a very shallow relief; and the third, which seem to belong to a more improved age, and are executed at Tentyra more perfectly than in any other part of Egypt, are in relief below the level of the outline. By the side of the figures which compose these tabular pieces of sculpture, there are small hieroglyphics, which appear to be only the explanation of the subjects at large, and in which the forms are much simplified, so as to give a more rapid mode of inscription or a kind of short-hand, if we may apply the term to sculpture.

"A fourth kind of hieroglyphics appears to be devoted simply to ornament: we have improperly termed it, I know not why, the *arabesque*. It was adopted by the Greeks, and in the age of Augustus, was introduced among the Romans; and in the fifteenth century, during the restoration of the arts, it was transmitted by them to us as a fantastic decoration, the peculiar taste of which seemed all its merit. Among the Egyptians, who employed these ornaments with equal taste, every object had a meaning or a moral, and at the same time formed the decoration of the friezes, the cornices, and the sur-basements of their architecture.

"I have discovered at Tentyra the representation of the peristyles of temples in caryatides, which are executed in painting at the baths of Titus, and have been copied by Raphael, and which we constantly ape in our rooms, without suspecting that the Egyptians have given the first models of them."

M. Denon appears to possess that essential requisite of a good historian, impartiality, as his narrative of the circumstances in which his countrymen were concerned testifies in numerous instances. The miserable situation of the unfortunate inhabitants of the places visited by the French, is depicted in a manner that evinces the impression made on the author's mind by the calamitous scenes he was obliged to witness.

"If through terror," he says, "they had been compelled to quit their houses on our approach, on their return, after we were withdrawn, they could find nothing but the mud of which the walls were formed. Utensils, ploughs, doors, roofs, every thing in short of a combustible nature, had been burned for cooking; and the earthen pots broken, the corn consumed, and the fowls and pigeons roasted and devoured. Nothing was to be found except the bodies of their dogs, killed, in endeavouring to defend the property of their masters. If we made any stay in a village, the unfortunate inhabitants who had fled on our approach, were summoned to return, under penalty o being treated as rebels who had joined the enemy, and of being made to pay double contributions. When they submitted to these

these threats, and came to pay the *miri*, it sometimes happened that they were so numerous as to be mistaken for a body of men in arms, and their clubs considered as muskets, in which case they were sure of being assailed by several discharges from the riflemen and patroles, before an explanation could take place. Those who were killed were interred: and the survivors remained friends with us, until a proper opportunity presented itself for retaliation. It is true, that, provided they did not quit their dwellings, but paid the *miri* and supplied the wants of the army, they not only spared themselves the trouble of a journey, and avoided the unpleasant abode of the desert, but saw their provisions eaten with regularity, and might come in for their portion of them, preserving a part of their doors, selling their eggs to the soldiers, and having few of their wives and daughters ravished. In this case, however, the attachment they had shewn us was considered as culpable, insomuch that when the Mamelukes came after us, they did not leave them a crown piece, a horse, or a camel; and frequently the sheik of the village forfeited his life for the pretended partiality which was imputed to him."

The fate of those same Mamelukes, in their flight across the desart before the French troops, gives occasion to a pathetic effusion of the author's imagination; the masterly strokes, and exquisite touches, contained in this episode, inspire no mean idea of his talents as a painter and as a poet.

"I figured to myself the sufferings of a poor wretch, panting with fatigue, and expiring with thirst, his tongue parched, and breathing with difficulty, the hot air by which he is consumed. He hopes that a few minutes will enable him to recover his strength; he stops and sees his companions pass by, calling on them in vain for help. The misery to which each one is a prey, has banished every compassionate feeling: they proceed on their way without casting a look on him, and follow in silence the footsteps of those who precede them. They are no longer in his view; they are fled, and his benumbed limbs, already overpowered by their painful existence, refuse their office, and cannot be stimulated to action either by danger or by terror. The caravan has passed; it appears to him like an undulating line in the wide expanse, and becoming at length a mere point, disappears altogether, like the last glimmer of an expiring taper. He casts around him his wild and frantic looks, but can see nothing; he turns them towards himself, and then closes his eyes to shun the aspect of the terrible vacuity by which he is surrounded. He hears nothing but his own sighs, and fate hovers over him to cut the final thread of his existence. Alone, and without a companion to do him the last offices, he is about to expire without one single ray of hope to administer comfort to his departing soul; and his corpse, consumed by the parched and burning soil, will soon become a bleached skeleton, which will serve as a guide to the uncertain steps of the traveller who shall dare to brave the fate that has befallen him.

"Such (continues M. Denon), is the picture which the traces of the Mamelukes presented to us; and it was by such spectacles as the above, that we ascertained the direction of their march."

The crocodile, an animal which makes so distinguished a figure in Egyptian history, engaged a portion of the author's attention, and he laments the want of opportunity to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the physical peculiarities and habits of this ancient inhabitant of the Nile.

"The upper jaw of this animal, which is the only one that has any motion, seems to close but indifferently with the under, but the throat supplies the deficiency, for it hangs as loose as a purse, and its elasticity performs the office of a tongue, of which it is entirely destitute; the nostrils and ears shut like the ear-holes of a fish, and its small close-set eyes add much to the frightfulness of its general appearance.

"While at Keneh, I had to regret the death of a crocodile, which some peasants

peasants having surprised asleep, had bound and brought alive to the officer who commanded during the absence of General Beliard. The animal being yet young, and fettered by an iron circle between the shoulders and belly, could not be very formidable; we might have observed, and become acquainted with his habits, which are unknown even in his native country, so much is he an object of terror! It would have been curious to see his manner of eating, to ascertain what kind of food he lives on, whether mastication is necessary to him, and if so, how it is effected in an animal possessed only of cutting teeth; how his throat supplies the place of a tongue; and whether advantage might be taken of his voracity to render him tame. In my wanderings on the banks of the Nile, I have seen a great number of all sizes, from three to twenty-six or twenty-eight feet in length. Many officers worthy of credit assured me, that they met with one no less than forty feet long. They are by no means so ferocious as is pretended. Their favourite resorts are the low islands of the river, where they are seen basking in the sun (the most intense heat of which appears highly grateful to them) by numbers at a time, asleep and motionless as so many logs of wood, surrounded by birds, which appear totally unmindful of them. What is the food of these large animals? Many stories are related of them, but we have not yet had an opportunity of verifying a single one. Daring even to imprudence, our soldiers set them at defiance; even I myself bathed daily in the Nile; for the tranquil nights that I thus obtained, rendered me regardless of dangers which we had not as yet verified by a single fact. If the crocodiles had devoured a few of the carcases which the war left at their disposal, such a food, it might be imagined, would only excite their appetite, and engage them to pursue, when alive, so favourite a prey; and yet we were never once attacked by them, nor did we ever meet with a single crocodile at a distance from the water. Hence it appears probable, that they find in the Nile itself a sufficient quantity of easily procurable food, which they digest slowly, being, like the lizard and serpent, cold-blooded, and of an inactive stomach; besides, having in the Egyptian part of the Nile no enemies but each other and man, they would be truly formidable, if, covered as they are with an almost impenetrable defensive armour, they were alert and skilful in making use of those advantages which nature has given them for attack.

When I left Keneh, General Beliard had a young one in his possession no more than six inches long, which yet already began to shew its native ferocity. I was afterwards informed by the general, that it lived four months without eating, without appearing to suffer, without appearing to grow, or to become leaner, and to the last was as untractable as ever."

Having surveyed the extended ruins of the proud city of Thebes, the magnificent remains at Luxor, those of Elephantina and Philoe, and many others of inferior note; after traversing Upper Egypt quite to the southern confine beyond Syene, the author, on his return, found an opportunity for a closer inspection of the ruins of Tentyra, which the shortness of his former visit had prevented him from examining so accurately as he wished. Undaunted, and indefatigable in the cause of science, his invincible ardour and persevering industry have enriched his work, and literature in general, with incontestible monuments of the early proficiency of the ancient Egyptians in the arts and sciences. His own words will best describe the difficulties he encountered, and the importance of the discoveries he made.

"From the window of my apartment at Keneh, I saw the ruins of Tentyra, two leagues off, on the other side of the Nile. Those ruins, the recollection of which inspired me with so much interest, mixed at the same time with regret, at not having had an opportunity to make a drawing of a zodiac, which clearly proved the deep knowledge of the ancient Egyptians in astronomy.

"The Denderites refusing to pay the tribute, a hundred men were sent thither,

thither, whom I accompanied. From Dendera to the ruins of Tentyra is only twenty minutes ride; this latter place, from its ancient monuments, is called by the Arabs, Berbeh. We arrived at the town in the evening; and the next morning, with a guard of thirty men, I went to the ruins, and this time took possession of them in the plenitude of repose and quiet. I was first of all delighted to find that my enthusiastic admiration of the great temple was not an illusion produced by the novelty of its appearance, since, after having seen all the other Egyptian monuments, this still appeared the most perfect in its execution, and constructed at the happiest period of the arts and sciences: every thing in it is laboured, is interesting, is important. It would be necessary to draw the whole in its most minute detail, to possess ourselves of all that is worth carrying away; nothing has been made without some end in view, without contributing, in a greater or less degree, to the perfection and harmony of the whole. As my time here was very limited, I began with what had been the principal object in my journey hither, the celestial planisphere, which occupies part of the ceiling of a little apartment built over the nave of the great temple. The floor being low, and the room dark, I was able to work at it only a few hours in the day; but neither this, nor the multiplicity of the details, and the great care required in not confounding them by the necessity of viewing them in so inconvenient a posture, abated my ardour: the desire of bringing to the philosophers of my native country the copy of an Egyptian bas-relief of so much importance made me patiently endure the tormenting position required in its delineation. I copied also the rest of the ceiling, which is divided into two equal parts, by a large figure, that seems to be an Isis; her feet rest upon the earth, her arms are extended towards heaven, and she appears to occupy all the space between. In another part of the ceiling is a large figure, probably representing heaven, or the year, with its hands and feet on the same level, and enfolding, with the curvature of the body, fourteen globes, placed on as many boats, distributed over seven bands, or zones, separated from each other by numberless hieroglyphics, but too much covered with stalactites and smoke to allow of being copied. I took, however, a sketch of this compartment of the ceiling, in order to give a general idea of its form.

"Behind this first chamber is a second, which receives light only through the door; this also is covered with most interesting and admirably executed hieroglyphical pictures. Notwithstanding the darkness and the difficulty of getting what little light there was to fall at the same time on the bas-relief and my paper, I made drawings of almost all that was contained on the ceiling or the walls. It is difficult to imagine what could be the use of this little edifice, so carefully finished and ornamented with pictures so evidently scientific: those on the ceilings appear to relate to the motions of the heavenly bodies, and those on the walls have, probably, some reference to the earth, and the influences of the air and water. The earth is universally represented by the figure of Isis, who was the presiding divinity in all the temples of Tentyra, and whose emblem or figure is found in every part: her head is seen forming the capital of the columns belonging to the portico and the first chamber of the great temple; it is also in the centre of the astragal, and sculptured in gigantic proportions on the outside of the foundation wall: it is the distinguishing object in the ornaments of the frieze and the cornice, and is conspicuous in all the pictures with her proper attributes. It is Isis to whom all the offerings are made, when they are not presented by herself to her husband Osiris: her figure is inscribed on the outer gates of the inclosure, and to her are dedicated the little temples that are there represented; in that on the right hand of the entrance, she is triumphing over two evil genii: in that which is behind the great temple she is variously described, as holding Horus in her arms, defending him from

from every hostile attempt, entrusting him only to figures like cows, and suckling him at every age from infancy to puberty.

"I employed all the time in which, from want of light, I was unable to work at the planisphere, in measuring the capitals and columns, in making plans and elevations, and taking views of the gates. There are now neither doors nor even hinges to these gates, which formerly secluded from profane eyes those mysteries of which the priests were so jealous, and also, perhaps, concealed the treasures of the state. The chambers consecrated to eternal night, the mysteriousness of the worship, obscure as the temples themselves, the secret initiations, so difficult to be obtained, and for ever shut against strangers, and the sudden overthrow both of the government and religion, as soon as Cambyses had violated the sanctuaries, overthrown the divinities, and carried off the treasures, all combine in announcing that within these temples was contained the essence of all; and that hence emanated all the civil and religious authority of the state.

"My enquiries, my observations, and my labors, were cut short by the eagerness of the shiek of the village to rid the district of our presence. After the first day he brought in his contribution, the general recalled his troops, and thus ended my expedition.

"Just before setting off, I took a general view of the scite of Tentyra, and the group of monuments that overlook the town, with the mountains rising in the distance. I also copied an inscription in beautiful and large Greek characters, placed, like that at Kous, on the listels to the right and left of the top of one of the outer gates, to the south of the great temple. The following is a translation of this inscription:

"On account of the Emperor Cæsar, God, the son of Jupiter the Deliverer, when Publius Octavius being governor, Marcus Claudius Posthumus commander in chief, and Tryphon general, the deputies of the metropolis consecrated, in virtue of the law, the propylæum to Isis, the greatest of the goddesses, and to the associated gods of the temple, in the thirty-first year of Cæsar.

"There is another inscription on the listel of the cornice of the great temple; but I was unable to distinguish the characters sufficiently well to copy them. These few Greek characters, in the midst of innumerable Egyptian inscriptions, form an extraordinary and striking contrast."

A phenomenon, peculiar to the climate of Egypt, and calculated to fix the attention of the natural philosopher, is described by M. Denon as follows:

I had often heard speak of the *Kamsin*, which may be termed the hurricane of Egypt, and the desert; it is equally terrible by the frightful spectacle which it exhibits when present, and by the consequences which follow its ravages. We had already passed with security one half of the season in which it appears, when, in the evening of the 18th of May, I felt myself entirely overcome by a suffocating heat; it seemed as if the fluctuation of the air was suddenly suspended. I went out to bathe, in order to overcome so painful a sensation, when I was struck on my arrival at the bank of the Nile, with a new appearance of nature around me; this was a light, and colours which I had not yet seen. The sun, without being concealed, had lost its rays; it had even less lustre to the eye than the moon, and gave a pale light without shade; the water no longer reflected its rays, but appeared in agitation; every thing had changed its usual aspect, it was now the flat shore that seemed luminous, and the air dull and opaque; the yellow horizon shewed the trees on its surface of a dirty blue; flocks of birds were flying off before the cloud; the frighted animals ran loose in the country, followed by the shouting inhabitants, who vainly attempted to collect them together again; the wind which had raised this immense mass

of

of vapor, and was urging it forward, had not yet reached us; we thought that by plunging our bodies in the water, which was then calm, we could prevent the baneful effects of this mass of dust, which was advancing from the south-west; but we had hardly entered the river when it began to swell all at once, as if it would overflow its channel; the waves passed over our heads, and we felt the bottom heave up under our feet; our clothes were conveyed away along with the shore itself, which seemed to be carried off by the whirlwind which had now reached us; we were compelled to leave the water, and our wet and naked bodies, being beat upon by a storm of sand, were soon encrusted with a black mud, which prevented us from dressing ourselves; enlightened only by a red and gloomy sun, with our eyes smarting, our noses stuffed up, and our throats clogged with dust, so that we could hardly breathe, we lost each other, and our way home, and arrived at our lodgings at last one by one, groping our way, and guided only by the walls which marked our track. We could now easily conceive the situation of those who are surprised with such a phenomenon of nature when crossing the exposed and naked deserts; and we were so accustomed to the serene sky of Egypt, that we could hardly bear with any patience such a sudden transition.

"The next day, the same mass of dust, attended with similar appearances, travelled along the desert of Lybia: it followed the chain of the mountains, and when we flattered ourselves that we were entirely rid of this pestilence, the west wind brought it back, and once more overwhelmed us with this scorching torrent: the flashes of lightning appeared to pierce with difficulty through this dense vapour: all the elements seemed to be still in disorder: the rain was mixed with whirlwinds of fire, wind, and dust, and in this time of confusion the trees and all the other productions of nature seemed to be again plunged in the horrors of chaos."

[*To be continued.*]

Atala. From the French of M. de Chateaubriant. With explanatory Notes. Foolscap 8vo., 147 pages; with four Engravings. 5s. Robinsons.

This little volume, from the pen of the eccentric author of "The Genius of Christianity," (of which it is an episode) contains many sublime passages, many grand ideas, the offspring of an ardent imagination, but without any of the extravagant flights which characterise other portions of that work. An Indian amour forms the subject of this narrative; which, though not in some instances confined within the strictest limits of probability, yet its moral and religious tendency, and the highly commendable design of the author, the improvement of the heart, must contribute to mitigate, if not to disarm, the severity of critical censure; whilst the lovers of rude, unsophisticated nature will find many beauties to contemplate and to admire.

The hero of the piece is thus introduced in the prologue:

"Among the savages lived a man, Chactas his name; age, wisdom, and a great knowledge of human nature, had made him the patriarch and idol of those deserts. Like the rest of men, his virtues were acquired by adversity; forests alone had not witnessed his misfortunes; they pursued him even to Europe. Loaded with degrading fetters, he had undeservedly shared the unhappy fate of the galley slaves at Marseilles: restored to liberty, he was presented to Lewis XIV; had conversed with the most eminent characters of that illustrious age; assisted at the magnificent entertainments of Versailles, the tragedies of Racine, and the funeral orations of Bossuet. There it was that a savage had contemplated society in the meridian of its splendor.

"Long returned to his native soil, Chactas for many years enjoyed

tranquillity amongst his countrymen. Nevertheless, that comfort had been dearly granted to him by Providence; the old man was blind; a young maiden guided his steps in the wilderness, as Antigona conducted Œdipus on Mount Cythera, or as Malvina led Ossian to the tomb of his forefathers.

"Notwithstanding the harsh treatment he had received from the French, Chactas loved them; he had been the friend of Fenelon, and he longed to serve all those that were born in the country of that virtuous man: at last he found a favourable opportunity to gratify his generous heart: in 1725, a Frenchman, called Réné, assailed by misery, was carried by distress to Louisiana; he ascended the Meschacébé till he reached the habitations of the Natchez; he begged to be admitted amongst the warriors of that nation: Chactas, having in vain attempted to dissuade him, adopted him for his son, and married him to a young Indian named Celuta. Soon after their nuptials, the savages prepared for the great hunt of beavers."

Chactas, though blind, was appointed to command this expedition, in which he was accompanied by Réné; and at whose request, gliding along the smooth stream of the Meschacébé, he related the adventures of his youth, of which the following is the outline:

Born on the banks of the above-mentioned river, Chactas, at an early age, followed his father to war against another Indian tribe. Having lost his father in an engagement which was fatal to his party, he was carried wounded to St. Augustine, a town inhabited by Spaniards, the allies of his nation. Here he was received and treated with paternal affection by an old Castilian, named Lopez; after living with him "thirty moons," the love of independence, triumphing over every inferior consideration, induced him to quit this hospitable habitation. Falling into the hands of his ancient enemies they proceeded with him towards the "great village," with the intention of sacrificing him to the manes of their countrymen. But the daughter of the hostile chieftain saw him; and love, the conqueror of every difficulty, contrived an opportunity for his escape. Of this opportunity he resolutely refused to avail himself, excepting in the company of his lovely deliverer. "Has then reason forsaken you?" exclaimed Atala, with great emotion; "hapless youth! do you forget you are to perish in the flames? What do you propose to do? Do you not consider that I am the daughter of a mighty sachem?" "There was a time," said I, with bitter tears, "there was a time when I also was carried on beavers' skins, clinging to the shoulders of a mother. My father, too, possessed a fine hut, and his goats drank the waters of many torrents; but now I wander homeless. Soon shall I be no more, and no friend will collect my ashes, to secure them from the scattering winds! for who regards the relics of a wretched stranger?"

Failing in the first attempt, the enamoured Chactas was overtaken, led back a prisoner, and doomed to a death of the most excruciating torture. On the night preceding the day on which he was to suffer all the protracted torments that the implacability of hostile malice could suggest, Atala, having intoxicated his guards, loosed his cords; and Chactas, following the steps of the adventurous maiden, they passed undiscovered through the midst of the Indian camp.

After a long and painful flight, they reached the banks of the Tennassee. Here Chactas, forming a canoe with such materials as he could procure, they embarked on the stream. The indications of an impending storm caused them to hurry again to shore, and to seek shelter in the forest.

"Total darkness overspread the atmosphere, the lowering clouds covered the tops of trees, livid lightnings tore the blazing skies, the tempestuous

pestuous wind whirled cloud upon cloud; the firmament, rent asunder, unveiled through its crevices a new heaven on fire; the whole mass of the forest bowed in awful reverence. What a sublime and tremendous sight! The thunder poured conflagration on the woods; the flames spread in oceans of fire; columns of smoke assailed the heavens, disgorging their bolts in the vast combustion. The rolling thunder, the crash of shattered trees, the groaning of phantoms, the howling of wild beasts, the roaring of torrents, the hissing of lightnings extinguished in the waves, all seemed the wreck of matter ringing through the desert."

Amidst this confusion of nature, they were discovered by an aged hermit, the pastor of a savage settlement in those deserts, whose philanthropic solicitude to succour his distressed fellow creatures had led him out, braving the terrors of the storm, in quest of any who might then want an asylum.

They accompanied the venerable man to his cell, and partook of such accommodations as it afforded. Here they passed the night; and the next morning Chactas arose, and attended Father Aubry to visit his savage colony. He returned to his Atala, whom he had before discovered to be the daughter of his benefactor Lopez; but what a scene awaited the youthful lover!

"By the light of a piny torch the Cenobite held over the couch of Atala, I perceived my beauteous love pale and dishevelled, supporting on her elbow her emaciated form; drops of cold sweat trickled down her faded cheeks; her eyes, obscured by the films of approaching death, still endeavoured to express her tenderness, and her quivering lips attempted a smile.

"'O father!' said she to the Chief of prayer, 'I feel the cold hand of death. O Chactas! listen with resignation to the woful secret I concealed from thee, unwilling to encrease thy misery, and in obedience to my mother. Do not interrupt me by the bursting of despair, which would hurry the fatal hour; I have many things to impart, and the slow heavings of my chilled heart forebode my approaching end.' After a short pause, she resumed: 'My misfortunes began almost before my existence: my mother conceived me in affliction; she gave me birth almost at the expence of her life, and mine was despaired of. To save me she promised, that if I should escape death, I should consecrate myself to the queen of virgins. O fatal vow! that hurries me to an untimely grave.

"I had entered my sixteenth year when I lost my mother: a few hours previous to her dissolution, she called me to her bed-side: 'Daughter,' said she, before the holy father that assisted her last moments, 'thou knowest the vow I have made for thee; wouldst thou break a mother's solemn promise? O, my Atala! I leave thee in a world unfit for a christian, amid idolatrous persecutors of thy father's God and mine: that God, who, bestowing existence on thee, has vouchsafed to preserve it by a second miracle. Dear child, in accepting the veil of a virgin, thou freest thyself from the cares of huts, and those cruel passions which have rent my heart. Come, my beloved! come and swear upon this image of our Saviour's mother, before the pious minister and thy expiring mother, that thou wilt never dissolve her sacred contract with heaven: remember I made it to save thy life, and that, if thou refusest to fulfil the engagement, thou wilt devote my soul to eternal tortures! O mother! why did you utter these threatening words! O religion! that has proved my torment and my felicity; that destroys and comforts me! O beloved and disconsolate object of a passion that consumes me even in the arms of death! O Chactas! thou knowest now the true cause of all our griefs. Bursting into tears, I embraced my expiring

mother, and swore every thing she desired. The missionary pronounced the awful words, and gave me the scapulary that binds me for ever. My mother threatened me with her malediction if ever I broke my promise, commanded me to keep it a profound secret from all the pagan persecutors of our religion, and breathed out her soul in her last embrace. Insensible, at first, of the consequence of my imprudent oath, full of the fervour of a zealous christian, proud of the Spanish blood that flowed in my veins, in those that surrounded me I beheld only men unworthy of my hand, and I rejoiced to be the spouse of the God of my father. I saw thee, young and beauteous prisoner; I wept over thy misfortunes, and then I felt, for the first time, all the horror of a rash vow.

"You do not knowall,' continued she; 'yesterday, during the storm—reclined on thy bosom—it was thy fault—ready to break my vow, to plunge my mother's soul in the abyss of hell—her malediction fell upon me—I was going to betray the God that saved my life—O Chactas! when thou didst clasp me in thine arms, thou didst not know—thou didst not know thou wast embracing death.'

"O, heavens!' exclaimed the missionary, with horror, 'what have you done?' 'A crime,' answered Atala, her haggard looks wildly fixed on the old man, 'a murder; but, alas! I only lost myself, and saved my mother!' 'Proceed! proceed!' said I (Chactas), 'full of terror.' 'I foresaw my weakness, and, as we left the huts, I took with me———' 'What! poison?' asked the priest, weeping. 'Yes! it tears my tortured breast.' The torch dropped from the hermit's hand: I fell senseless by the side of the wretched virgin's couch; the disconsolate old man took us both in his paternal arms, and we mixed the sobs of sorrow on the funeral bed, in the midst of mournful darkness."

Analytical Sketches of new French Publications.

Soirees de Ferney, &c. Dialogues at Ferney; or, Anecdotes of Voltaire; collected by a Friend of that great Man. 8vo. 324 p.

[Continued from the last Number.]

B . . . . "DID not Rousseau cause a letter to be printed and circulated against you, in which he gives, in his way, details of your journey and stay at Brussels? You replied to it, I believe, in a victorious manner."

VOLTAIRE. "That was not difficult; for the letter was ill-written; the ideas were trivial. Among other things I recollect his having said of me: 'I will teach him that a man, who has a house of glass, should not throw stones at the house of another.' It is evident from this piece, that, although he laboured his works with care, he was not yet a correct author. Having long withdrawn from society, his testimony was not admissible; and he made, in that letter, an insipid romance of the manner in which he became acquainted with me. With all his genius, he was often very awkward; and I confess to you that, but for this counterpoise, he would have been too dangerous. He composed verses against me, some of which were very flat. At length, in an epistle against calumny, I could not refrain, after shewing the enormity of that crime, from speaking of him who was so guilty of it. You have seen, my friends, what I have said of him.

'Ce vieux rimeur couvert d'ignominie.'

Certainly in that verse I was only the interpreter of the public.

"Rousseau, in order to strengthen his cause, leagued with the Abbé Desfontaines, author of a periodical work, whom you have undoubtedly known.

known. This abbé sent, from time to time, little libels against me into Holland. It is right, my friends, I should remind you, that this abbé was a man whom I had, in 1724, taken out of the Bicêtre, where he was under sentence of imprisonment for the rest of his life. It is a public fact, that to my solicitations solely he owed his liberty. I have still his letters, by which he owns that he is indebted to me for his honour and his life. I confess, my friends, that, soured by resentment against a man who had so openly decried the Henriade, I allowed myself to be carried too far: I made every research which could guide me to a sure vengeance, and succeeded. I have since repented of my animosity, and have seen in Rousseau only the truly unfortunate man."

CHABANON. "Perhaps, also, misfortune had soured Rousseau. Whatever may have been the merits of this affair, each party pays costs. Both sides are to blame. All this proves that genius has its extravagancies."

VOLTAIRE. "Ah! you have taken the whim of moralizing. You are right, my friend, the wisest must pay their tribute to the passions. And beside, has not Rousseau recanted? He one day sent me an apologetic ode; it was, I believe, in 1738. He caused me to be told, that it was from christian humility, that he always esteemed me, and that I might have been his friend if I had wished. I desired him to be informed, that there was, in fact, humility in composing that ode, and a great deal in sending it to me: that whether it was christian humility, I was ignorant, that being a thing in which I was not conversant; but that I was very conversant in probity; that one should be just before being humble; that since he esteemed me, he ought not to have calumniated me; and, since he calumniated me, he ought to retract, at which price only would I forgive. Such were my sentiments, which, I believe, are well worth his ode. *Apropos!* I was written to from Brussels, that the Sieur Rousseau, being confessed by a carmelite, had declared that he had no relations at Paris, although he has had a sister at Paris, and a cousin, a shoemaker, in Rue la Harpe. Being seized with a dangerous disease, he caused three masses to be said for his cure; he made a pilgrimage to a Madona, was much the better for it, and composed an ode on the miracle of the Holy Virgin in his behalf."

MADAME DENYS. "I beseech you, dear uncle, quit the genealogy and conversion of Rousseau, and resume your confession."

VOLTAIRE. "Let us leave Rousseau, then, in the marshes of Brussels, and transport ourselves to Maisons, a charming residence on the borders of the Seine, near the forest of Saint Germain. Arts and talents were there united; I hoped to taste all the delights of society. But, oh! vain and deceitful expectation. On the day of my arrival, I found myself indisposed; a fever manifested itself, together with a most malignant small-pox. Thanks to the cares of Gervasi, I escaped. He was treated as an empiric; I undertook his defence, as well as that of emetics, and of a hundred quarts of lemonade, which I drank during my illness. At the end of a month, being still in a very weak state, I wished to come to Paris. Scarcely had I left the house, when a fire broke out in my room; so that it seemed as if I had only come to my friend's to be sick, and set fire to his house to recompense his civilities.

"The tragedy of *Mariamne* was the fruit of my convalescence. The old baron performed the part of Herod. A bowl of poison was presented to Marianne; she drank it on the stage, which occasioned some bad jests. However, you will admit this denouement was very dramatic, and well calculated to excite, at the same time, terror and pity.

"At length the Henriade appeared; it was parodied by a bastard of Scarron; slandered by a pretended wit, a college pedant; read with avidity by Europe; prefaced by a king, and translated into almost all languages.

guages. You may imagine how critics sprung up. I armed myself with epigrams, and faced them all.

"I had at first inserted some epigrammatic tracts against the court of Rome, which sent me a considerable present, imitating, on that occasion, the antient Romans, who offered sacrifices to fever. I suppressed malignant allusions, and criticism could not but find some very fine verses in my poem.

"I have been accused, in several libels, of having ruined at least a dozen of booksellers. This is the principal means my enemies have employed to dishonour me. Who would not feel indignant at such horrors! It is very cruel, very shameful to human kind, that letters should be infected with hatred, cabals, and intrigue. They are always a field of contention, and very often a field of battle. A book has been printed, *de Morbis Artificum* (of the diseases of artists). The most incurable is jealousy. The poison of calumny, the poignard of satire, the rust of envy, have vilified a profession which has something divine. It is absolutely false that I have ruined booksellers."

B . . . . "Faith, if you had ruined some booksellers I could name, you would have done well; for they are absolute literary pirates: all authors are in a state of warfare with them; to rob them would be only to recover your property."

VOLTAIRE. "That reasoning is more subtle than just. However that may be, many booksellers have leagued against me, with a multitude of printers, hawkers, editors, and subscribers. Wearied and abused by their tricks, I had some of them sent to the hospital, where they might laugh at leisure.

"It was at this epoch, if I rightly remember, that I offered myself as a candidate to the French academy. I was refused. My Temple of Taste appeared to disgust all the world, and all the world learnt it by heart. As to my books of physics, I know not by what fatality, there were never any correct editions of them. They swarm with errors of the press. You will agree with me that my history of Charles XII. is very amusing, and comparable in every thing to that of Alexander the Great by Quintus Curtius. A Swedish sexton composed, at the time, a long diatribe, to prove, said he, that I was an arch liar; but he had the folly to employ only bad reasoning: people read only my answer. The reproach of falsehood was again renewed against my Universal History. I confess that I did not amuse myself by searching for the truth of a number of inconsequential events; but I took particular care to expose fully the faults of learned men, princes, bishops, and popes. I have composed operas, my friends; for which I ask pardon of God; for they are bad works, I had the honesty to admit it at the time. But I allowed myself to be persuaded by the pleasure of serving the illustrious Rameau. I could never succeed in decrying that bad compilation of thoughts, or rather of sophisms, of Pascal; my efforts against him have been as useless as those of that geometrician against poetry.

"During my exile in England, I spoke the most severely against France. This was necessary, my friends, to keep well with the *Milords*: but I have always loved my country, in despite of its ingratitude. The Age of Louis XIV. is, I think, my best work in prose. You know the rumour that was excited by the list of celebrated writers at the end of the last volume. It was pretended to be a continual satire, because I dared to be equitable. I retract nothing of it, my friends; and if I were charged with the task of appreciating the French authors of the present time, I would, I swear to you, execute it with the same boldness. I had long been collecting materials. I tried to form a well-proportioned

body

body of all those scattered members, and to paint, in true colours, and with one trait, what others had spread throughout volumes.

In composing the history of the reign of Louis XIV. it is not simply the life of that prince that I have written; it is not the annals of his reign; but rather the history of the human mind, taken from its most glorious æra. It is a picture of the great events of the time. The principal personages are in the front of the canvas; the croud is in the back ground. What avail details which posterity will neglect? They are vermin which kill great works. What characterises the age, what occasions revolutions, what will be important in an hundred years, is what I wished to write, and what I have written. For the private life of Louis XIV. I consulted memoirs of Dangeau, in forty volumes, from which I extracted forty pages. I availed myself of what I heard said by old courtiers, valets, great lords, and others; and related the facts in which they agreed. The rest I have abandoned to makers of conversations and anecdotes.

"I was well informed concerning the man in the iron mask, who died in the Bastile; I have spoken with people who waited on him. In respect to the arts and sciences, it was only necessary to trace the progress of the mind in philosophy, eloquence, poetry, and criticism; to mark the advancement of painting, sculpture, music, manufactures. I have only endeavoured to sketch, *en passant*, the geniuses who have excelled in these departments. God has preserved me from employing three hundred pages on the history of Gassendi. Life is too short, and time too precious, to say useless things. Do not think, my friends, that, by sometimes praising my works, I pretend to elude speaking of my faults, or to excuse my errors. To whom could I avow them, if not to my friends—to those who to indulgence unite the happy talent of judging right? What heart should I think of affecting, if not yours? My confession lays my mind open to your inspection, and I trust that my avowals will be received at least with the tribute of friendship."

C . . . . "But, while you are about it, what prevents your giving us a specimen of your judicious criticism and opinions on the works of authors of the eighteenth century? It would amuse and furnish us with an excellent episode."

VOLTAIRE. "I do not require to be pressed, and am going to tell you, without preparation and without partiality, what I think of most of the authors of this century."

(To be continued.)

Precis historique de la Guerre civile de la Vendée, &c. Historical sketch of the civil war in La Vendée, from its origin to the pacification of La Jaunaie; with the political picture of that country before and after the war; notices on the most celebrated generals on both sides; and a plan for the improvement of that country, embracing every branch of political economy. By P. V. J. Berthre de Bourniseaux; 8vo. 330 p. with a plate representing a Vendean army.

THE author commences his history of the war in la Vendée with an account of la Vendée itself. In a short note he traces back the origin of its inhabitants to the invasions of the Huns, the Picts, and northern nations, who conquered these provinces in the fourth century. In their manners, customs, and physical conformation there is a similarity that countenances his opinion.

This is succeeded by a statistical description of la Vendée, in which the limits of the country engaged in this civil war are determined; being bounded from the southwest to the north by the waters of the Loire, and from the north to the east by the high road from Saumur to Rochelle; this

this district estimated at 860 square leagues, contains 700 communes and 800,000 inhabitants. The author observes, that the towns comprehended in this space, Fontenai, la Châteigneraie, Bressuire, and Thouars, did not take an active part in the war.

After a brief and perspicuous discussion of the real cause of the war in la Vendée, which were the general discontent at the decrees relative to the clergy, and also at the decree commanding the levy of 300,000 men, the author enters upon his subject. In succinct detail he paints rather than relates the earliest efforts of the Vendeans, under their first chief Cathelineau, a man who within the carter's frock, enclosed an undaunted spirit; the reader from the beginning discovers the method of making war of this brave, rustic army: he sees it dispersing after the action, each individual returning to his home, and every one faithful to the day of the appointed rendezvous. At the termination of the first campaign in 1792, appear the chiefs afterwards so celebrated: Stofflet and Delbée. Cathelineau was mortally wounded at the siege of Nantes.

The campaign of 1793 is an ever varying scene of enterprizes, successes, and misfortunes on both sides: the Vendean army, 60,000 strong, is frequently seen assembled on an appointed day, and dispersed at a signal; here are distinguished those famous chiefs of la Vendée—Charette, la Roche-Jaquelin, and the brave l'Escures, whose memory is still honoured and whose talents and humanity were worthy a better fate; there, amongst the republican troops, Marçeau, Kleber, and the men of Mayence. An analysis cannot follow these armies incessantly engaged, at Cholet, at Thouars, at the passage of the Loire, at Grandville; these rapid sketches raise a mixture of astonishment, admiration, esteem, regret, and too frequently of horror.

"So many bloody defeats would have annihilated any other empire than France: Syria and Persia were overthrown in former times by less violent convulsions. When it is considered, that besides this intestine war which distracted her, France had likewise to contend with the greater part of the European powers, it must appear doubly astonishing how she was enabled to maintain so unequal a contest. It is a subject of admiration to see a state so badly governed within, defend itself so well from without. The energy of France was never displayed to such advantage: Rome, with all her vaunted magnanimity, trembled at the news of the defeat of Cannæ, of the progress of Spartacus, and the revolt of the allies, who, at different periods, attempted to overwhelm this martial republic: but Rome possessed only a precarious power; her citizens formed scarcely a fiftieth part of her allies and of her slaves; ten legions destroyed were to her an irreparable loss; in short, neither her power, nor her energy, nor her resources can be compared with those which France has developed during the tempestuous era of her revolution."

With these reflexions, worthy of a Frenchman, the author concludes the campaign, which terminated in the complete defeat of the Vendeans at Savenai.

At the beginning of the campaign of 1794, the Vendean war appeared at an end. The Vendeans dispersed on the right bank of the Loire, separated from their country by that barrier, all the passes of which were guarded, wandered about in the woods, and in troops sought secret retreats. The author here introduces an interesting anecdote:

"While la Roche-Jaquelin, separated from his army by an unexpected turn of fortune, was pursued by a numerous detachment of republicans, he was obliged to abandon the few soldiers who followed him: and accompanied by a single officer, he penetrated into the woods, to escape the active research of the enemy. Overcome by hunger and fatigue, he left the forest at dusk with his companion, and both, at the hazard of being recognized,

recognized, went to the first house that chance placed in their way; they there found a charitable farmer, who, after providing them a supper, conducted them to a barn to repose themselves. They had scarcely fallen asleep, when the farmer hastened trembling to awaken them: "Gentlemen, said he, fly instantly, my house is full of republicans, and you are in the greatest danger, as they propose to lie in this barn, and will be here presently." "My friend, replied la Roche Jaquelin, we must have sleep, if we even perish through it; return and leave to providence our preservation." The farmer had just retired when the republicans entered and threw themselves on the hay by the side of the two Vendeans. Wearied out with fatigue they all slept soundly the whole night. At day break la Roche Jaquelin wakened his comrade, each seizing his fusil they hastened away from such a dangerous lodging; they returned to the woods without any other provision than what they took away from the patriots. Tired of so miserable a life they approached Chatillon, when la Roche Jaquelin dispatched some emissaries to form new levies: but the recollection of the defeats of Mans and Savenai was still too fresh in the memory of the Vendeans for them to resolve to brave new dangers, and the voice of the general was no longer heard."

The Vendeans were desirous of peace, and if the system of moderation and equity afterwards established by Hoche, had existed at that period, the author does not doubt but that the pacification would have been easily effected; but it was then that Carrier spread devastation in every form; what the sword could not reach was destroyed by the torch: the columns justly denominated *infernal*, traversing the country, murdered those the war had spared, old men, women, children, and cattle; the barns and the granaries were swept away in the common ruin. "Foreign nations smiled at our efforts to annihilate the land that was our own." Despair and indignation again armed the Vendeans; l'Escures was dead of his wounds; la Roche Jaquelin had been killed by a deserter he was about to seize: Charette, the only surviving chief, adopted a new system of warfare; with his brave troops, he attacked the republican quarters; and as soon as the latter had collected their force to march against him, at the word of Charette—*save yourselves who can, rendezvous at* * * *; he repaired thither with his cavalry with the greatest rapidity; his army dispersed, and in two days was at the appointed rendezvous six or seven leagues distant. He then made an attack in another quarter, and repeated the same manœuvre as soon as he was charged by the republican troops.

The whole country was organized for this kind of warfare, and the author presents curious details relative to this organization of disorder: at Chatillon was a civil council which corresponded with all the councils of communes; and a military council, the operations of which were decided by plurality of voices, but where the influence of the chiefs la Roche Jaquelin, l'Escures, Charette, Stofflet, and Beauchamp, experienced little contradiction. This campaign, after alternate successes and reverses, and a series of massacres and methodized destruction, was at length terminated by the peace signed at la Jaunaie. The Vendeans laid down their arms, and beheld the ashes, the only vestiges of their habitations. Then commenced the war with the Chouans, of which the author gives some particulars, but which he himself considers foreign to his subject.

He concludes his interesting and curious work with the 9th chapter, on the *state of the Commerce and Agriculture of la Vendée since the war.* This chapter, replete with sound, economical and philosophical observations, best describes the effects of the war on these unhappy countries, as the smoking ruins of an extinguished conflagration speak in more afflicting language than the relentless element in its progressive destruction.

The work is written in an historical style; that is, clear, simple, and frequently animated in the description; it must please, from the spirit of impartiality which pervades it: the author is neither a jacobin nor a rebel, but a Frenchman, describing and deploring the evils brought on themselves by his countrymen, and carefully collecting the traits of valour, military talents, generosity, and sometimes of humanity that have reflected honour on the combatants on both sides.

The last chapter comprehends particulars relating to the natural history of the country, and the manners, language, and costume of the inhabitants.

Analytical Sketches of New German Publications.

Homer nach Antiken gezeichnet, &c. Homer illustrated from Antiques, by H. W. Tischbein; accompanied with Explanations, by Ch. G. Heyne. Number 1 to 4, large folio, each containing six plates, besides vignettes, &c. 28rxd.

In this work, which appears under the auspices of one of the most learned antiquaries of Germany, M. Tischbein has not confined himself to represent in regular succession, facts and heroes taken from the Iliad and Odyssey. Many of the subjects he has chosen have only a distant connection with Homer's poems; but this liberty in which he has indulged will add to the interest of the work, by diversifying the subjects of it.

The introduction is embellished, like the whole work, with vignettes and engraved initial letters, the subjects of which were taken from antique vases, preserved in the museum of Naples, and in Sir William Hamilton's collection.

In the front of the first number is the bust of Homer, copied from the original in the Farnesian gallery, which has been removed from Rome to Naples. This bust appears to have been executed at the most perfect period of the art, long posterior to Homer's death; and, in reality, exhibits only the expression of the idea formed by the sculptor of the figure of Homer from his poems. The editor seems to think that in Homer's time the imitative arts were still unknown. It is true that the history of the arts does not date so far back as that period; but, independently of the successive advancement of the art observable in the most ancient monuments, we find, even in Homer himself, indications which seem to prove, that, at the time of the Trojan war, the imitative arts had already made considerable progress. It is, however, certain, that these arts passed from the Egyptians to the Greeks, and Egyptian sphynxes are yet discovered of much higher antiquity, covered with hieroglyphics, and surmounted with heads which appear to have been executed from nature.

The second large plate of this number represents Homer taught by the Muses, from a variegated cameo of onyx, in the cabinet of Sir Wm. Hamilton. The great simplicity, and truly antique style of this beautiful composition, are much admired.

The third plate represents the apotheosis of Homer, from the embossed ornaments on a silver goblet in the museum of Portici. This monument of art was never before published.

The fourth plate only exhibits the contours of a bas relief, on an Etruscan sarcophagus, in the gallery of Florence, representing Helen going on board Paris's vessel.

The fifth contains seven heads of heroes of the Iliad, which the editor supposes to be those of Menelaus, Paris, Diomed, Ulysses, Nestor, Achilles, and

and Agamemnon, yet without insisting upon his accuracy. All these heads were drawn from antiques of the greatest beauty.

The sixth represents Nestor placing his son on the funeral car, from the bas relief of an Etruscan sarcophagus in the gallery of Florence.

The subjects of the second number principally relate to the Odyssey. It begins with an introduction explanatory of the spirit of that poem, the character of the hero, his voyages and adventures; the vignette placed at the head represents an island, according to the idea formed by M. Tischbein of the island of Calypso; that at the conclusion of the introduction is likewise the invention of M. Tischbein, and represents mariners who have drawn their bark ashore, and are preparing a repast at the entrance of a cavern.

The bust of Ulysses forms the subject of the first plate, and the vignette at the head of the description of the bust presents two very ingenious emblems of the character of Ulysses, a cock and a fox; the idea is taken from an antique engraved stone.

In the second plate is shewn Ulysses, seated on the sea shore, from a a cameo belonging to the king of Naples: the attitude of the hero, supporting his head with his left hand, and viewing the sea with a pensive air, is expressive and correct.

The subject of the third plate is an old man seated, grasping the hand of a youth, accompanied by a maiden holding a pitcher and goblet. This subject is taken from an antique vase of baked earth, and is supposed to represent the visit of the youthful Ulysses to his grandfather Autolychus.

Another vase of baked earth furnished the subject of the fourth plate, which is, Ulysses wounded by a boar in the chace. The exquisite disposition of this piece compensates for some slight defects that might be pointed out.

Ulysses, recognized by his old nurse, forms the subject of the fifth plate; it is taken from an engraved stone in the cabinet of M. Dehn. In explanation of it M. Heyne has quoted the passage of the Odyssey which furnished the subject, from Voss's German translation.

In the sixth plate is seen Ulysses passing by the Syrens, from an Etruscan sarcophagus in the gallery of Florence. The composition and the figures of the Syrens are very beautiful; yet some contradictions appear in the inferior parts, as the red squares in the sails, the gilding on the ornaments of the vessels, which favor a presumption that this Etruscan sarcophagus was copied, with additions, from some fine Grecian model.

In the first plate of the third number is seen one of the fine antique heads represented in Pl. 5, No I. supposed to be the head of Diomed. The attitude is here changed; and the engraving is in a more finished style. The vignette, at the beginning of the text, represents a battle of horsemen, from some fragments of an ancient bas-relief in marble. The initial letter D, exhibits a head of Ulysses from a cornelian in some French collection.

The second and third plates both represent Dolon, surprized by Ulysses and Diomed, and supplicating for his life. This scene is executed from two antique gems, one of which belongs to M. Tischbein, and the other was sold at Naples. Dolon is there seen at the feet of Ulysses, grasping his knees with his right hand, and extending his left in the attitude of supplication. Ulysses appears to be examining the prisoner, whilst Diomed threatens him with the point of his sabre, and obliges him to remain in that humiliating posture.

The fourth plate, engraved from an antique cameo, shews two heroes standing, with helmets on their heads, and the rest of the body totally

naked. One of them, leaning upon his shield, shews to the other the head of a young man, with a Phrygian cap, whilst the other, inclining the point of his sword to the ground, elevates his right hand, and appears in the attitude of meditation. There is nothing to prove that they are Ulysses and Diomed, as the two figures bear no distinguishing mark by which these two heroes might be recognized. This plate appears rather negligently engraved, and does not exhibit the same correctness of design as the others.

Diomed and Ulysses, marching with hasty steps, appear on the fifth plate, from a stone in the collection published at Rome by the Abate Dolce. The execution of this plate is admirable, both with respect to the expression of the characters and the perfection of the design.

The same collection of the Abate Dolce furnished the subject of the sixth plate, representing a warrior slowly leading two horses. The subject is taken from an antique stone. The last vignette represents a kid pursued by two dogs, apparently a symbol of Dolon pursued by Ulysses and Diomed, and is therefore perfectly in place here. The execution of it is very beautiful.

The subjects of the fourth number are taken from the history of Ulysses and the Cyclops. The ornamental engravings are of M. Tischbein's invention, and have no relation to Homer. The first represents one of those fertile spots of Naples on which nature has lavished her richest treasures. The execution of the engraving is beautiful and expressive, as well as of the two vignettes, one of which represents a tree bearing gourds and grapes, and at the foot of which are seen melons, &c. and the other a bitch sucking five puppies. The same idea, namely, the fertility of nature, is expressed by the ornaments of the initial letter L, which represents a ewe lying down with her lamb under a rose-bush.

The first of the plates represents the head of Polyphemus, full of fire and expression, from a marble bust in the museum of Turin.

In the second plate is seen Ulysses, with a stick in his hand, a sword by his side, and a bag, or wallet, at his back. This figure was for a long time taken for Ulysses begging; but the explanation here given appears more analagous to the subject: it is stated to be Ulysses demanding hospitality of Polyphemus. It is copied from an engraved stone in the collection of the Abate Dolce. Another engraved stone, in the same collection, furnished the subject of the third plate, representing Ulysses, with his wallet on his shoulders, kneeling, and reaching his goblet to Polyphemus. The engraving of this plate deserves every commendation; but the design is, in several instances, incorrect.

In the fourth plate is seen Polyphemus seated, receiving the goblet from the hands of Ulysses; one of the hero's companions is by his side, with the wallet at his back. The invention and disposition of the figures is simple and beautiful, and both the design and engraving well executed. The subject is taken from a cornelian found at Pompeii, and which now forms part of Sir Wm. Hamilton's collection.

For the fifth plate are chosen the figures of a relief in marble at the Villa Pinciana (Borghese), which Visconti, in the fifth volume of Museo pio Clementino, takes for Hercules and Cacus. Here, however, a different explanation of these figures is given; they are described as Polyphemus holding one of the companions of Ulysses, whom he has killed, whilst Ulysses presents him the goblet. The marble is said to have sustained very great injury, and to have been repaired by another hand; so that it is impossible to judge either of the merit of the figures or of their arrangement, and still less of the confidence to be placed in the two explanations.

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The sixth plate represents Scylla, holding in one hand one of the companions of Ulysses, and with the other lifting up the oar to dispatch him. This engraving, complete in every part, was copied from an engraved stone belonging to Prince Colonna, an impression of which is given in the collection of the Abate Dolce.

Geschichte des Abfalls der Vereinigten Niederlände von der Spanischen Regierung, &c. History of the Revolt of the United Netherlands against the Spanish Government, by F. Schiller. Vol. I. in two parts, 430 and 358 pages; 2 rxd. 12 gr.

This work, the first edition of which appeared in 1788, was received as one of the best historical productions of the pen of Frederic Schiller. The introduction, fixing the judgment that ought to be formed of this revolution, shews how much stronger claims the history of the generous efforts of an oppressed people have upon our admiration, than the narration of the most brilliant exploits of ambition and despotism. The first volume contains the three first books; the fourth, and some explanatory documents, are the subject of the second volume. We shall subjoin a general sketch of this excellent work.

The first book is divided into seven sections: the first contains the history of the Netherlands till the sixteenth century. The three principal nations which inhabited the country at the time of Julius Cæsar and Tacitus, were the Frisians, the Batavi, and Belgæ; the two former were of German, and the latter of Gallic origin. Page 70, the author asserts that printing was invented at Harlem, in 1482: it would be difficult to prove this; for, according to the critical researches of Schöpflin, that honour belongs to the city of Strasburg, and to two German artists, natives of Mentz, Guttenburg and Schäfer. Laurence Jansen, of Harlem, indeed, employed characters cut in pieces of wood, like the Chinese, in 1482, but he was still totally ignorant of the use of moveable types.

The second section presents the history of the Netherlands under Charles the Fifth. In speaking of the violations of the privileges of the Low Countries, practised by the emperor, the author should have given a general idea of those privileges which consisted principally—1. In the exemption from any tax imposed without the concurrence of the states.—2. In the right of being judged only by competent tribunals.—3. In not being amenable to any foreign tribunal, situated out of the country.—4. In the privileges granted to the duchies of Brabant and Limburg, in 1415.

The third section contains a picture of the government of Philip II. The author here presents a characteristic portrait of Philip, and a sketch of his politics, both of which evince the hand of a master. In the parallel which he draws between Charles and his successor, he describes the latter as a weak prince, and possessed of very limited talents, but more just than his father; which neither agrees with that inflexible severity, and that obstinacy which he shewed in all his actions; nor with the cruelties which he exercised on his subjects, and on those private individuals who rendered themselves obnoxious to him.

In the fourth section is a summary of the history of the inquisition, in which the author has, with great perspicuity, explained the difference which existed between the Spanish inquisition and that of the Netherlands.

The fifth section treats of the infringements made in the constitution of the Netherlands. The author mentions, as one of the principal grievances, the introduction of Spanish troops; he omits, in their number, the arbitrary administration of the finances.

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The sixth and seventh sections contain characteristic portraits of William, Prince of Orange, of Count Egmont, and Margaret of Parma, governante of the Netherlands.

The four sections of the second book contain the history of the troubles of the Netherlands, continued to the year 1564. The author here presents a picture of Cardinal Granville, and of the council of state, Count Egmont's residence in Spain, and the general opposition occasioned by the new edicts relative to religion,

The third book continues the history of these troubles till the destruction of the emblems of the Spanish power in the Low Countries. The three sections comprised in this book treat—1. Of the confederacy of the nobility.—2. Of the league of Guise.—3. Of the public harangues.

Relative to the league of Guise, the author should have consulted the history of the troubles of the Netherlands by Van der Vynkt, of which only six copies were printed, and of which a German translation appeared at Zurich, in 3 vols. 8vo. in the year 1793.

The fourth book, divided into six sections, contains—1. The destruction of the emblems.—2. History of the civil war.—3. Of the deposition of Prince William of Orange.—4. Of the dissolution of the league of Guise.—5. Preparations of the Duke of Alva, and his march against the Netherlands.—6. His first dispositions, and departure of the Duchess of Parma.

The work concludes with two explanatory papers, containing—1. The trial and execution of the Counts Egmont and Hoorne.—2. The siege of Antwerp, by the Prince of Parma, in the years 1584 and 1585.

Geschichte des Hungrischen Reichs und seiner Nebenländer, &c. History of the Kingdom of Hungary and the adjacent Countries; by J. C. de Engel, Vol. III. 196 pages, 4to. 3 rxd.

The first volume of this history appeared in 1797, and contains the history of ancient Pannonia and of Bulgaria. The second, which was published in 1798, contains the statistics and history of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclavonia. The present volume is devoted to the history of Servia and Bosnia, to the monuments of Hungary, and the state of the literature of the adjacent provinces.

The author commences with several pieces relative to the history of Hungary; he then presents the sequel of the historical and political literature of the countries bordering on it, which is followed by a chronological and genealogical sketch of Servia and Bosnia to the present time. For this purpose he has consulted a very valuable, but very rare work, the history of Servia, by the archimandrite Raitsch, in four volumes, written in the Servian language, and from which he gives extracts in German. The Historia Serviæ of the jesuit Pejachewich, in folio, 1796, assisted him in correcting and completing that of Raitsch. The fourth volume will contain the history of Moldavia and Wallachia. The preceding volumes are accompanied with portraits of writers who have reflected distinguished honour on Hungarian literature. The third volume will comprise two: M. Godefroi de Keler, secretary to the Chancery of Transylvania, and M. Louis de Schedius, professor of belles lettres at Pest.

Analytical Sketches of New Italian Publications.

Istoria della citta di Verona. History of the City of Verona, to the year 1517. In 7 vols. 8vo.

Verona has been the birth place of a great number of persons distinguished by their knowledge and their talents in a military and political career, and whose works are still admired.

Count Alessandro Carli has undertaken to collect whatever relates to the history of Verona, and to extract every thing worthy of being preserved, after the example of Onofrio, Panvineo, Scipione Maffei, and others, who devoted their labours to the same object. We shall just notice the eleven epochs into which he has divided his work.

The first epoch is occupied with researches on the origin and early progress of the city of Verona, till its union with the Roman state. The author maintains, with sufficient plausibility, that the Veronese, on account of its elevated situation, was one of those parts of Italy that were first peopled: that the Etruscans took possession of it, and introduced their laws, their manners, their religious ceremonies, &c.; that, being afterwards expelled by the Gauls, they retired to the loftiest mountains, whence they at length returned to their primitive habitations, semi-barbarians, and having changed their dialect.

The second epoch contains the history of Verona under the Roman republic, to the end of the reign of Augustus. From this epoch is dated the origin of the monuments, the temples, ruins, &c. still to be seen at Verona. The author asserts, that it had its circus, and that it was raised to the rank of a city during the Cimbrian war.

The third epoch presents notices on Verona, during the succession of the Cæsars, till the fall of the Roman empire. These notices relate partly to the men of learning to whom Verona has given birth. Amongst these are Cassius, Severus, Pomponius Secundus, Pliny, the naturalist, Pliny, the younger, the poet Sanzio Augurino, and others.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh epochs comprehend the history of Verona during the invasion of the Barbarians, and under the first eastern emperors: the changes which took place under the government of the Lombards, of the Carlovingian sovereigns, and of the first German emperors.

The eighth epoch is that of the liberty of Verona, which was succeeded by the civil wars between the Guelphs and Gibelins, the subject of the ninth epoch.

The history of all these periods exhibits only a series of wars and dissensions, and very little information relative to the improvement of the human mind.

In the ninth epoch only, we learn that, during the reign of Lothair I. public schools began to be established, and a chair was endowed for physic and surgery. About the same time, a certain sum was annually assigned for repairing the amphitheatre, or the *arena di Verona*.

Amongst the literati of this period, the author mentions the grammarian Guarino, father of the author of the *Pastor Fido*, the two Maffei, Matteo Bossa, Bevilacqua the historian, Felice Feliciano the antiquary, Signora Isoita Nogarola, celebrated for her poems, and her sister Ginevra. As artists, the author notices the painters Steffano da Zevio and Vittor Pisani, the latter of whom was the restorer of the art of striking medals; and Matteo Pasti, who distinguished himself as a painter, sculptor, and a man of letters.

The two last epochs contain the history of the troubles of the Guelphs and Gibelins, so fertile in events and disasters of every description. The author presents a rapid sketch of them, which, as far as relates to literature, treats only of the establishment of the art of printing introduced at Verona in the year 1472.

Della pittura Friulana, &c. On the painting of Friul, an historical essay, by Count Girolamo de Rinaldis. In one vol. 8vo.

The history of the painting of Friul exhibits many interesting traits, and calls to recollection some celebrated artists, whose memory the author proposes to perpetuate, to induce their countrymen to follow their step. For this

this purpose, he has collected every circumstance relative to the lives and works of the painters, and to the paintings, existing in the Friul, anterior to the fourteenth century, and the authors of which are not known.

He afterwards divides the history of painting in Friul into four epochs or schools, the first of which commences in the fifteenth century, with Andrea Bellunello. At the head of the second school is Giovanni Antonio Licinio, called Pordenone, who distinguished himself by several chefs d'œuvres of painting in fresco, still existing in the palaces and churches of Friul. This kind of painting, to which he particularly applied himself, is the reason why few of his works are seen in galleries. Pordenone had many disciples, the most celebrated of whom were Calderari, Pomponio Amalteo, and Giov. Nani, surnamed Da Udine who was the chief of the third school

C. Giovanne da Udine took for his model Raphael Sanzio d'Urbino, who, astonished at his progress, availed himself of his assistance in his picture of St. Cecilia. Several ceilings attest that he was one of the first painters of the Italian school.

The chief of the fourth school of Friul was Titiano Vecellio, whose paintings are still the objects of admiration of every connoisseur. The author then mentions the names and pictures of the other painters belonging to the same class.

The number of painters of Friul, a character of whose works is presented in this volume, amounts to sixty. For the purpose of his publication, the Count de Rinaldis has consulted the works of Vasari, Ridolfi, Zanetti, Orlandi, &c.; he has enriched them with information not before published, and with anecdotes but little known, which cast great light upon the lives of the painters of Friul.

LAW.

AMONG the most important cases that came before the late Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, a short time before his decease, were four relating to partnerships. Perhaps there are none which have involved greater difficulties in their legal decision, and indeed on account of the variey of matter which cannot regularly be adduced in evidence, most of the cases of this kind have been referred to the courts of equity, where in the examinations before a master, the same source of embarrassment does not obstruct in an equal degree the purposes of substantial justice.

On the present occasion we shall introduce one of these cases, and as some great principles respecting forestalling and engrossing have been laid down in the cause of the King against Waddington, we shall give a summary of the rules which are established in our courts on this question, so nearly connected with the national subsistence.

SHERIFF and another against WILKS.

Originally sued with G. Bishop and W. Robson, who have been outlawed in this suit.

A new Partner not liable to the Debts of the former Partnership.] We will briefly state the facts in the progress of this cause, which was argued and determined in Michaelmas term, 1800.

This was an action upon the case upon a bill of exchange for 78l. dated the 5th of November 1796, payable to the order of the plaintiffs two months after date, which was stated in the declaration to have been drawn by them on the said G. Bishop. W. Robson, and J. Wilkes, by the name and description of Messrs. George Bishop and Company, and to have been accepted by them. The defendant Wilks pleaded the general issue, on which issue was joined.

The

The same cause came on to be tried before Lord Kenyon at Guildhall, on the 5th of June last, when the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for 90l. 10s. including interest on the bill; subject to the opinion of this Court on the question, whether the plaintiffs were entitled to recover under the circumstances of the case?

The plaintiffs in October 1795, sold and delivered a quantity of porter to Bishop and Wilks, who were then partners, which porter was entered in the plaintiffs' books in the names of Wilks and Bishop; and the same was afterwards shipped for the West Indies, and the defendant Wilks paid the shipping charges. Robson became a partner with Bishop and Wilks in April 1796, and continued so till the 8th of November following, when their partnership was dissolved. The defendant Wilks, previous to the dissolution of the partnership, sent to the plaintiffs a memorandum or calculation in his own hand-writing of certain deductions claimed by him in respect of the porter. The balance due to the plaintiffs in respect of the porter was 78l. for which the plaintiffs drew upon the defendants the bill mentioned in the declaration, which bill was accepted by Bishop in the partnership firm of all the defendants, by his subscribing thereon "Accepted, G. B. and Co."

Lord Kenyon, C. J. I do not know how this case came to be reserved for the opinion of the Court; for I have decided the same question repeatedly at the sittings, and the propriety of my decision has never been canvassed again upon a motion for a new trial. This is an action brought against three persons, Wilks, Bishop, and Robson, as acceptors of a bill of exchange. It appears that the acceptance was in fact made by Bishop alone in the name of the firm. The consideration for this bill was some porter which had been sold by the plaintiffs to Wilks and Bishop only, at a time when Robson had no concern with the house. Then the plaintiffs, knowing this, draw the bill upon all the three partners, and knowingly take an acceptance from one of them to bind the other two, one of whom, Robson, had no concern with the matter, and was no debtor of theirs; no assent of his being found, and nothing stated to shew that he had any knowledge of the transaction. It is hard enough for one partner in any case to be able to bind another without his knowledge or consent; but it would be carrying the liability of partners for each other's acts to a most unjust extent, if we suffered a new partner to be bound in this manner for an old debt incurred by other persons. The plaintiffs therefore ought not in justice to have taken this security, by which they were to bind one who was not their debtor: the transaction is fraudulent upon the face of it. It is no answer to say that one partner has a general power of binding the rest. So an executor has power to bind the assets of his testator, and to sell and dispose of his effects; and the law reposes a confidence in him that he will apply the proceeds in payment of the testator's debts and legacies: but if fraud could be proved in any particular transaction between the executor and a purchaser such a sale would be void. In the case of Worsley v. De Mattos *, Lord Mansfield, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says, that "valid transactions as between the parties may be fraudulent by reason of covin, collusion, or confederacy, to injure a third person:" and he instances, "if a man, knowing that a creditor has obtained a judgment against his debtor, buy the debtor's goods for a full price, to enable him to defeat the creditor's execution, it is fraudulent. Again, if a man, knowing that an executor is wasting and turning the testator's estate into money, the more easily to run away with it, buy from the executor with that view, though for a full price, it is fraudulent." The same doctrine was recognized by Lord Hardwicke in Mead v. Lord Orrery; and again by Lord Mansfield in Whale v. Booth, cited in the notes of the report of Farr v. Newman; and also in the case of Elliot v. Merryman, and in other cases.

* 1 Burr. 474, 5.

And nothing can be better established as a general rule than that the law will set aside every contract which is fraudulent. Such is the case here. Wilks and Bishop owed money to the plaintiffs; these latter, knowing that Robson had no concern with the matter, fraudulently receive from Wilks and Bishop a security by which Robson is to be bound: this, therefore, cannot be enforced in this action.—Postea to the defendant.

By this decision it is laid down, that *two (of three) partners, who had contracted a debt prior to the admission of the third partner into the firm, cannot bind him without his assent by accepting a bill drawn by the creditor upon the firm in their joint names; but such security is fraudulent and void as against the third partner, and cannot be recovered in an action against the three, wherein one only of the original partners pleaded to the action.*

Forestalling, Engrossing, &c.] The following were declared to be offences at common law, and not done away by the repeal of the stat. 5 & 6 Ed. 6. c. 14.

1. Spreading rumours with intent to enhance the price of hops, in the hearing of hop-planters, dealers, and others, that the stock of hops was nearly exhausted, and that there would be a scarcity of hops, &c. with intent to induce them not to bring their hops to market for sale for a long time, and thereby greatly to enhance the price. R. v. Waddington, Hil. 41 Geo. 3.—2. Spreading such rumours generally, with intent to enhance the price of hops.—3. Endeavouring to enhance the price by persuading divers dealers, &c. not to take their hops to market, and to abstain from selling for a long time.—4. Engrossing large quantities of hops, by buying from many particular persons by name, certain quantities, with intent to resell the same for an unreasonable profit, and thereby to enhance the price.—5. Ad idem, stating the particular contracts.—6. Getting into his hands large quantities, by contracting with various persons for the purchase, with intent to prevent the same being brought to market, and to resell at an unreasonable price.—7. Buying large quantities with like intent.—8. Buying large quantities with intent to re-sell at exorbitant profit, &c.—9. Unlawfully engrossing, by buying large quantities with like intent. R. v. Waddington, Hil. 41 Geo. 3.—10. Engrossing hops of divers persons by name, with intent to resell at an unreasonable profit, and thereby enhance the price. R. v. Waddington, Hil. 41 Geo. 3.—11. Engrossing hops then growing, by forehand bargains, with like intent.—12. Buying large quantities of hops of divers persons mentioned, with intent to prevent their being brought to market, and to resell them at an unreasonable profit, and thereby enhance the price.—13. Buying all the growth of hops in ssveral parishes by forehand bargains, with the like intent.—14. Buying hops of divers persons with intent to resell at an unreasonable profit, and thereby enhance the price.—15. Buying all the growth of hops on certain lands in certain parishes, by forehand bargains, with intent to sell at an unreasonable price, and to enhance the price.—16. Endeavouring to enhance the price of hops, by persuading hop owners not to sell, &c.—17. Engrossing, by buying large quantities of persons unknown, with intent to resell at an exorbitant profit, &c.—18. Buying large quantities with like intent.—19. Buying hops then growing, with intent to resell at an exorbitant price and lucre. Rex v. Waddington, Hil. 41 Geo. 3.—20. To forestall any commodity which is become a common victual and necessary of life, or used as an ingredient in the making or preservation of any victual, though not formerly used or considered as such, is an offence at common law.—21. Indictment for engrossing a great quantity of fish, geese, and ducks, held bad, without specifying the quantity of each. R. v. Gilbert, Trin. 41 Geo. 3.

VETERINARY ART.

IN our last Number we considered some of the diseases to which the bones of the horse are subject, and we endeavoured to shew the similarity between the hard and soft parts of the system, that the reason might appear evident why the same sort of treatment is frequently applicable both to the one and the other. It was seen that the bones having but little blood, are more feeble in their living powers, that in health and in disease their actions are slow, and that if they are rarely subject to disorder, their progress to convalescence is never expeditious, and always doubtful.

We shall in this paper conclude the subject of the diseases of the bones, and having in the preceding pointed out the rules of established practice in the cases of fractures, we shall at present speak of the caries or death of the bones, of the exfoliation or the removal of the ossified part thus rendered incapable of performing the vital functions; and we shall then say a few words on the increase of bone in the splent, bone-spavin, curb, and ring bone, and of the stiff joint or union of two articular bones.

OF THE MORTIFICATION OF THE BONE.—All the bones in the system excepting the teeth are cloathed with a web or membrane which is called by anatomists the periosteum; of this their observation has discovered the existence; but their learning has not ascertained the origin. This membrane is absolutely necessary to their existence; its internal part enters the cavity of the bones, and furnishes them with their vessels, sustaining the marrow by receiving the arteries that secrete it. Its acute sensibility to inflammation, is the cause of frequent destruction, and the decay of the bone it embraces is the inevitable consequence. This disorder is called caries, or the mortification of the bone.

REMOVAL OF DEAD BONE.—This process is called exfoliation; it is the effort of nature to remove a defective part of the system, which is no longer useful and has become injurious. The dead bone irritates the vessels of the living bone with which it is in contact; the decayed portion therefore loses its union or attachment, and comes away. This is one of those cases in which the actual cautery should be employed; small heated points should be applied round the exterior edge of the decayed part; and frequently if this precaution be not timely resorted to, the mortification will spread to the adjacent bone, and the cure will be beyond the reach of art.*

In the course of dissecting dead bodies of the human species, anatomists sometimes discover carious bones of the jaw, and even of the legs, where such a disorder was not suspected during the life of the person who was subject to it.

SPLENT.—Farriers being wholly unacquainted with the progress of disorder in the ossified parts, have given different names to the same disease from the variation of a few inches in the position. Hence this bony excrescence, if placed on the knee, they call oslet, if two approach near each other, they name them fuzee; but when the bony tumor be in the upper part of the shank, it is distinguished by the term splent. All these are the case of what osteologists call exostosis, which is a deposit of bone generally in consequence of inflammation. This inflammation is often caused by the speedy cut, or by indiscreet blows from the loaded head of the whip or the hammer of the smith; and where no lameness ensues it is always best to leave nature to herself, for the remedy we apply is more destructive than the

* In similar cases in the human subject the cautery is often obliged to be employed. See the curious account of the seven species of caries, in Monro's Medical Essays, Edinburgh, Vol. V. article 24.

 disease.

disease. We have spoken of the periosteum; the projection of the bone is gradual, so as to enable this membrane to accommodate itself to the enlargement in this disorder, and usually no inflammation of it ensues. But where the excrescence obstructs the motion of a tendon or important ligament, it will occasion lameness, and the means of cure must be employed. In some cases it will be right to lay the bone completely bare, and to remove the protuberance by a very fine saw; but when the disease is not inveterate, a strong mercurial ointment may be daily robbed over the excrescence for a week, and then the following blister may be beneficially applied:

Corrosive sublimate, one scruple; Spanish flies, half an ounce; turpentine half an ounce, or lard four ounces.

Bone Spavin.] This, like the last, is a bony projection differing only in its locality, being usually situated on the inside of the hock. It commonly arises from the junction of the small bones of this part of the animal; and the lameness, from the consequent interference with the ligaments, and probably with the smaller flexor tendon. In this disease, not only the bones are subject to tumour, but the ligaments enlarge: hence in ligamentary strains in this part the inflammation should be removed as soon as possible, and a month's time for rest should be gladly sacrificed to the future permanent utility of the animal.

The string halt frequently degenerates into what is called the ox spavin, which is a callous tumour at the bottom of the ham on the inside. The mode of cure in cases of this kind is similar to that we have recommended in the splent; but when seated in the inside of the hock, more caution is required in using the means, and more doubt is involved in the success of their application.

The Curb.] This is a hard swelling in the posterior part of the hinder leg below the elbow, always attended with rigidity, and not unfrequently with lameness. It perhaps is improper to refer it to this division of our subject, as it is seldom a disease of the bone, yet being usually so understood, we have referred it to this place.

It is commonly an induration of the ligaments; at least, if this be not the cause, it is the consequence of the disorder, and where cleanliness and gentle friction are ineffectually employed, a blister will often produce the cure; but if it resist these remedies, the cautery must be applied.

Ring Bone.] This excrescence takes its name from its circular form: it is a hard callous substance, growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern, above the coronet. Like the other cases of exostosis, it commonly is occasioned by a strain or blow. The same method of cure by the blister or cautery may be here used, which we have just now recommended for the splent, the spavin, and the curb.

The Ancyle, or stiff Joint.] We have before said, that the bones articulate with each other. This disorder is when that juncture or articulation becomes immoveable. If this have actually taken place, to attempt a cure is only exposing the animal to excessive pain without the smallest prospect of success. In its commencement it however may be sometimes arrested in its progress by motion, friction, and discutient medicines, to open the pores, attenuate the fluids, and disperse the humours. But time must not be lost in milder remedies, and if amendment be not presently conspicuous, the skilful surgeon will proceed to blister and cauterize.

In our next communication on this subject we shall treat of that part of the anatomy of the horse which respects the cartilages, and the appendages to bone in general, comprising in the same essay the diseases to which these are subject, and the remedies to which modern practice has resorted.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

WEST INDIES.

IN Guadaloupe and Martinico tranquillity has been re-established. The authority of the French, after a doubtful and dangerous conflict, is at last predominant in the island of St. Domingo. The blood and treasure of the state has not been sacrificed in vain: General Le Clerc is rapidly proceeding in the restoration of order, and the Catholic tenets have been proclaimed as the only authorized religion of the colony. When we consider the acquisition of this island in the west, and the new accession to the navy and commerce of France in the eastern world, in the extensive shores of the Euxine, we cannot avoid paying the just tribute of applause to the exterior policy of the republic; while our indignation is excited by its domestic tyranny. It appears, by the official documents lately received, that one hundred and fifteen trading vessels were in the road of the Cape, seventy-four of which belonged to foreign proprietors.

RUSSIA.

Those maxims of political philosophy that regulated the affairs of Europe during three centuries, from the accession of Charles V. to the death of Lewis XVI. have been entirely abandoned, and the statesman is constrained to become a new student, and to look for the changes in empire to new causes, not fixed and permanent, but accidental and temporary. The intimate connection which subsisted between the courts of Petersburg, Berlin, and Paris, formed a coalition imperious and decisive on the fate of the continent; at the former, a change of ministry has taken place, and we can observe in the differences that have arisen between the mediating powers in the affair of the German indemnities, that the same cordiality and coincidence does not subsist between the republic and the northern imperial court. We consider this triple alliance injurious to Europe in general, and oppressive to Austria in particular, and therefore trace any discordance with some satisfaction.

The wisdom of the court has thrown open the fisheries on the Baltic and on the Wolga, which have been hitherto restricted from misguided views of commercial policy, and from the influence of mercenary individuals.

SWEDEN.

This government pursues its accustomed plan of neutrality in the political intrigues of the southern courts. A large portion of the specie of the country has been annually exported for the supply of grain, and the most essential articles of subsistence: it seems, however, that much improvement has been made in the cultivation of the unfriendly soil, and that an abundant harvest has been returned for the laborious duties of the field, so that not only a temporary source of wealth will be secured, but a durable foundation will be raised for public prosperity.

DENMARK.

The disputes are at last adjusted with the Dey of Tripoli, whose barbarian territory, extending nearly one thousand miles on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, had materially interfered with the pacific pursuits of commerce, to which the policy of the court of Copenhagen has been uniformly directed. The Danes are endeavouring to increase their intercourse with India and China, and the Asiatic Company is now employed in preparing its exports to the latter.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

The projected revolution in this country, and the authority by which it has been controuled, shews, that Batavia is as completely under the influence of France as the Italian Republic, and that the union of the territory of the provinces with France will meet with no obstruction from its internal

internal government, whenever the policy of the Chief Consul shall demand the accession of the Batavian department. When we consider the influence of this connection on the Baltic trade, and the importance of our intercourse with the north for the supply of the British navy, we cannot be wholly indifferent to the slavish dependence of this ancient emporium of commerce on the consular court.

Some of the members of the government have attended at Helvoet-sluys to lay the first stone of the new dock for the marine establishment: the facility of the navigation of ships into this port during the direction of the wind to every point of the compass, has occasioned the preference assigned to it over the road of the Texel and the Vlie for the public navy.

Two causes greatly contributed to impoverish the United Netherlands; the departure of the opulent families, and the ruin of the rich capitalists engaged in the fisheries. The former are returning to their native country, and the attention of the state to the latter has occasioned property to flow into this productive channel, from which the coffers of the country have been formerly so abundantly supplied. During the war, the trade with the Indian settlements was conducted under many disadvantages; from the ports of Norway, the bold and powerful adventurers, whom the terrors of hostility could not alarm, are returning to their native country, to resume their ancient privileges, and to attract the treasures of the east. The uncertainty of political government will, however, obstruct the wishes of some who are inclined to repose on the tranquil bosom of their country, and of others who are desirous to apply their wealth in the active scenes of commerce.

GERMANY AND THE AUSTRIAN STATES.

While the meditating powers are relaxing, lowering the tone of authority, and submitting to some modifications in the indemnities, the elector of Bavaria is augmenting his army to sixty thousand men, to shew his resolution to support his claims not merely by exterior influence.

The diet of Presburg has applied to the emperor to determine on the incorporation of Dalmatia, Transylvania, and the two Gallicias, with the kingdom of Hungary. The diet of Lower Austria is appointed to meet, to adjust the pay of fifteen thousand men, which compose the garrison of the capital. The troops have been so much thinned by desertion on the side of Turkey, that it has become necessary to withdraw them from the frontiers.

The dry season has destroyed the harvest in Dalmatia, and the pastures are incompetent to the support of the cattle. The oppressive heat of the summer has occasioned many epidemic disorders; and in the Austrian dominions, some of the most necessary articles of subsistence are three times the price that they were two years since. This calamity is felt in Bavaria, where the elector himself inspects the delivery of provisions to the poor, who are liberally supplied by public munificence. The unsettled state of Germany, during the adjustment of the interests of the several chiefs of the empire, has been a considerable obstruction to the trade of the country; even the autumnal fair of Frankfort has wholly disappointed the merchants and traders, who have been accustomed to derive so many lucrative advantages from that scene of commercial antiquity.

SWITZERLAND.

The gallant hosts of Mount Jura are unhappily misapplying their native valour in intestine wars. The formidable infantry which resisted the armed cavalry of Austria, now looks in vain for support from ancient discipline. A French army menaces the frontiers, and these warriors, hitherto equally secure by their heroism in arms, and by the virtues of poverty, are disgraced by an appeal to a neighbouring state to decide the civil conflict. The complete subjection of the cantons of Switzerland to the court of Paris, is among the novelties of modern politics.

ITALY.

The King of Etruria, who becomes daily of less importance in the affairs of

of his government, will soon embark, with his consort, for Barcelona, to solace his mind under political anxieties in the festivities of the court of Charles IV.

The system of public education for the diffusion of the principles of liberty, on which the sublime mind of Condorcet was employed, has been converted into an engine of political oppression. In the Italian Republic, the infant mind is to be instructed under the immediate direction of the existing government; during two years, the masters are to be in the pay and under the orders of the commune, after which period, a general and a permanent system is proposed to be adopted.

FRANCE.

The Consul has been long persuaded of the importance of securing the capital to his cause, as the most expedient way of consolidating imperial power. A permanent guard has been established there, consisting of 2154 infantry and 180 cavalry. The union of Piedmont to France has been celebrated with great solemnity at Turin, and the seat of royal authority of the illustrious house of Savoy exhibits a painful monument of human vicissitude. France is not contented with interposing in the transactions of inferior states; the chief of the German empire trembles beneath her power: it is said, the ultimatum of the Parisian court, with respect to the indemnities of the co-estates, has been delivered, to which unconditional compliance is demanded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

While the French funds have been rising, those of this country have been experiencing a material depression, which shews, that the speculators of France draw a very different conclusion from the adventurers in this country, on the aspect of the political horizon. It is said, that the parties in the interests of the Grenvilles and the Wyndhams have united with the friends of Mr. Pitt, and that the design of this coalition is to support the present minister. But it is affirmed, that the condition of this public countenance to his measures, is one in which the welfare of this country is most intimately concerned; that, in case the independence and neutrality of Malta should not be secured, and that the colossal schemes of continental aggrandisement should not be disappointed, a war is to be recommenced at all hazards. The naval preparations are reported to have been made by the minister, under the influence of those parties, and with these hostile views; we trust, however, to the pacific disposition which Mr. Addington has always manifested, and not less to the invincible strength of the British navy, which, riding triumphant on the ocean, is able to crush the consular power in every remote dependency of the Republic. Peace is unquestionably the interest of both countries, but the profligate schemes of personal ambition have too often interfered with the general interest to admit this broad national principle to be the criterion by which a prudent diplomatist will uniformly examine the oscillation of the political balance.

DRAMA.

WHAT has been said of the prophets and poets of ancient date cannot be affirmed of the inspired poets of modern times; the merit of Shakespeare is reluctantly acknowledged in any other country but his own, and the elegant defence of Samuel Johnson has only exposed him to the ridicule "d'être un mauvais plaisant, et d'aimer trop le vin."*

Of all the characters of the English drama, which have excited the attention of foreign critics, perhaps there is none to which their absurd ridicule has been so unsuccessfully directed, as to the unwieldy knight of our favourite bard, from whose broad target their shafts have ever rebounded innoxious. It is not a just definition of wit that it can always be translated

* Questions sur l'Encyclopédie, tom. 1.

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the charm of Falstaff consists in the luxuriance of his pleasantry, and the multiplicity of his resources, from a correct acquaintance with his own language, and the promptitude with which he applies its peculiarities to his purposes. It is obvious, therefore, that foreigners must be very inadequate judges of the force of the weapons he so dexterously employs.

This singular character has been recently attempted, in the first part of Henry the Fourth, by a candidate for public applause, to whom nature has been sufficiently bountiful for its support. The bulkiness of his form, and the powers of his voice, (possessing that fulness we expect from the plethora of his habit,) are favorable to him; but the candour of his eye, and the convivial spirit of his countenance, are inconsistent with the propensity to solitary intoxication, and the surly pride of the original. Mr. Stephen Kemble is deficient also in the art of dramatic representation, when he throws the ardour, the frankness, and generosity of the Governor of Barbadoes* into the phlegmatic, designing, mercenary Knight. Few of our readers will recollect Quin, Barry, and Shuter, who are said to have performed this part with so much felicity; but many of them will remember the correct taste of Henderson, who never would permit this balderdash display, so grossly deviating from the intention of the poet. We are astonished to see Mr. Stephen Kemble chargeable with an error which is usual alone with actors of a very inferior order. The soliloquies of Sir John Falstaff are prolix and numerous; and to these Shakespeare, in his own manner, has directed all the powers of his comprehensive mind, that the force of the thoughts might not be diminished in the bustle of theatrical artifice: but Mr. Stephen Kemble, instead of appearing in solitude, wrapt in profound meditation, and self-collected; the moment he is deserted by his companions on the boards, as if incapable of resisting the impulse of his gregarious disposition, instantly commences a conversation addressed to the audience, by which the magic of deception is rendered powerless; we still find indeed his broad placid countenance, but we lose the prototype. We thought Mr. Kemble remarkably unhappy in the delivery of the fine soliloquy, in the close of the first scene of the 5th act, where the trick of posthumous fame by which myriads have been mercilessly driven to the slaughter is finely exposed:——Fal. "Honour pricks me on. Yea; but how if ho-"nour prick me off when I come on, how then! Can honour set a leg? No. "Or an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honour "hath no skill in surgery, then? No. What is honour? A word. What "is in that word, honour; what is that honour? Air. A trim reckoning! "Who hath it? He that died on Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth "he hear it? No. Is it insensible, then? Yes, to the dead. But will it not "live with the living? No. Why? Detraction will not suffer it. There-"fore I'll none of it. Honour is a mere scutcheon; and so ends my cate-"chism."

Discreet poets vary their situation; they traverse the aerial regions among the Gods, and then descend to walk with mortals on the stedfast earth. If they were always to continue exploring the spheres, our visual faculties would be exhausted; in accommodation therefore to our imperfect optics, they frequently bear us company. The actor should imitate his poet in this respect; he should not always be vibrating with the nod of Olympian Jove, or clattering the anvil with the smith of Lemnos. The judgment of an actor is more apparent in his rests and pauses than in his verbal declamation. By unremitting and extravagant exertion, Mr. Kemble not only o'ersteps the "modesty of nature," but prevents the fit distance being preserved between the sublime and familiar conceptions of the bard. On the whole, this actor's performance has not answered our expectation; we however should reluctantly see him withdraw from the London stage, and hope he will undertake some other character more suited to his powers.

* See Incle and Yarico.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS.

A LITTLE living female of the age of two months and ten days has been exhibited at this institution. It was born without any extremities. Instead of the lower limbs, it had only two small protuberances rising from a fleshy cavity, and short projections were substitutes for the arms. All the other parts of the body were correctly formed. The mother did not recollect to have experienced any alarm or suffered any accident during her pregnancy. The child died three days after this examination, when M. Dupuytreu dissected the infant's body, and observed, that the shoulder-bone of the right side was entire, and had the usual articulation. On the left side there was only the half of the scapula, the extreme of which was in the form of a cone, intimately united with a scar in the flesh by a firm cellular membrane.

LEGISLATIVE ACADEMY OF PARIS.

After going through the usual recital of the proceedings, the new members were presented to the society. Different works on the subject of legislation were then announced. M. Morand, professor of criminal law in the academy, gave notice of a work of M. Canard, entitled, the Means of advancing to its highest Improvement the Mode of Trial by Jury. The publication was crowned by the National Institute in a late sitting.

Information was also received of a production by a student on the principles and rules of the analytic method of investigation, considered as the most advantageous means of assisting the mind in the study of the sciences, and especially in the science of legislation.

The attention of this body was likewise occupied by the eulogy of M. Montardier, an old magistrate, member of the legislative body, by M. Challan, president of the tribunate, and associate of the academy. A discussion took place between two students, (Messieurs Empereur and Dessaix) on the nature of wills.

Notice was likewise given of the completion of the abridged history of rights, according to the Roman law, from the time of Romulus to Charlemagne, by M. Salivet, doctor of laws of the faculty of Paris.

SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS OF BOULOGNE SUR MER.

On the 8th Floreal year 10 (28th April) the Society of Agriculture and Arts of Boulogne sur Mer held its third public meeting. The following subjects were proposed for prizes to be decreed at the next public meeting on 8th Floreal year 11.

The Society, struck with the inconveniences to which elevated countries, and particularly the Upper Boulonnois, are subject in great droughts, enquire:

What are the best means of procuring the water necessary for cattle in villages or farms in elevated situations?

The competitors must observe, that the Upper Boulonnois is a chalky country, which is not commanded by any adjacent mountain; that it contains little wood, and that the wells which have already been sunk there are of the depth of 100 metres.

It is generally acknowledged, that the use of marl is one of the most important improvements in agriculture.

The Society proposes a prize for the memoir which shall best describe the nature of marls, their different species, and their most advantageous application according to the difference of lands.

The author must principally aim at pointing out to farmers, the exterior characters by which they may readily distinguish every species of marl.

The Society will deliver a premium to any person who shall have sown a quarter of a hecatare (somewhat more than an acre) with white thorn proper for forming fences, and that shall appear in a thriving state in the year 11.

The prizes shall consist of medals which the Society will deliver at the public meeting in the year 11.

LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

VACCINE INOCULATION.

THE energy of the physician Carballeiro of Spain has triumphed over the difficulties which interrupted the introduction of this admirable discovery into his native country. Not only the inhabitants of the capital, but of the remote provinces, are convinced of its utility, and undergo the operation with complete confidence. In the Italian republic also the mist of prejudice retires before the light of truth. In the department of Mella, of which Brescia is the chief town, the ravages of a destructive small-pox have been impeded. During the last three months, no less than twelve thousand persons have been inoculated for the vaccine pox. The extensive performance of this simple operation is, in a great degree, owing to the public countenance given to it by government. During two years, the physician Sacco has been employed in collecting matter from the cattle of the country, and to him is assigned the conduct of this important resource in the pharmaceutic art.

NEW MEANS OF MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

M. Bernardin de St. Pierre has inserted in the Moniteur an article of importance to navigators. He says, that a letter, or any dispatches, put into a bottle properly closed will arrive sooner or later at the shore. M. Lescallier, colonial prefect of Guadaloupe, has sent to M. Bernardin de St. Pierre a written paper, which lately arrived in this way at the island, after having performed a voyage of two hundred leagues in two months and seven days. This is the fourth experiment of that kind. The first bottle thus prepared was thrown into the bay of Biscay the 17th Aug. 1786, and was discovered on the coast of Normandy 9th of May 1797. The second was consigned to the waves the 15th June 1797, lat. 42. 22. to the east of the meridian of Teneriffe. A soldier found it the 6th of July, the same year, on the coast of Cape Prior. It had concluded a voyage of 120 leagues in less than three weeks: it was addressed to M. Bernardin de St. Pierre, by the French Vice-consul of Ferrol.

The third bottle ran through at least nine hundred leagues; it was committed to the sea two hundred leagues to the north of the Isle of France, by a French Captain in his passage to the Indies. It came to land at the Cape of Good Hope.

This novel means of correspondence will not appear wholly immaterial when we consider how many spirited adventurers are shipwrecked on remote and desert coasts, who may thus enumerate the distresses of their situation, assured that every civilized country will listen to the tale of afflicted humanity.

RECEPTACLE OF THE ARTS.

It has been for a long time a desideratum in Vienna to possess an establishment for the interchange of the productions of the fine arts of the Austrian monarchy with those of foreign countries, and which should extend its regard to these objects, not only in the capital, but even beyond the hereditary estates. A society of literati has been privately engaged in promoting such an undertaking. One of this number is M. Schreyvogel, who has been long known for his taste in literature and poetical composition, and for his zeal to accelerate the progress of the arts. The respectable funds which are at the disposal of this infant establishment, and the erudition of the persons destined to compose it, afford the fairest probability of success.

It must be acknowledged, however reluctantly, that the present state of Austria requires this sort of stimulus. It is expedient that such an institution should be founded on the interests of commerce as well as the love of the arts. It is not enough to write with taste; the nobility of the country have not always the time or the inclination to read, but they are disposed to see, to understand, and to enjoy. They readily pay for the production of the artist, but they rarely condescend to become acquainted with the genius which gave it existence. Government itself would be less efficacious in the patronage it could afford, than a prudent and liberal mind, which should promote the connection of the fine arts with the emoluments they equitably deserve.

The gentleman to whom we have referred is aware of this circumstance, and the name he has given the establishment implies this conviction. It is called the Receptacle of the Arts and of Industry at Vienna, and its objects at present comprehend drawing, mechanics, music, and some branches of literature. The most able engravers of Vienna, with a few exceptions, have been, during the last year, engaged in this undertaking; among these is M. Fuger, who must undoubtedly be considered one of the highest rank by every country of Europe. M. Kinninger is now occupied on an engraving of Achilles, and M. Pichler of Semiramis. The Count of Fries, well known for his protection of the arts, and for his valuable collections, has sent two highly finished paintings of Brutus and Virginia to be engraved by the same society. Jupiter, and Socrates before his judges, are among the other subjects on which the talents of the artists will soon be employed.

Last year, two persons skilled in taking views of natural scenery, Molitor and Gauermann, were dispatched to the Tyrol to make drawings of that country, so little known, and so well worth attention. The Receptacle of Arts is on the point of publishing a series of coloured views in the manner of Aberli, and another in aquatinta; on the latter Haldenwang and Schlotterbeck are employed.

DEATH OF LARRIVEE OF THE OPERA OF PARIS.

This celebrated Roscius of the Parisian boards was born at Lyons in 1733, and died in the Castle of Vincennes in August last of the palsy. The veteran had performed for thirty-two years, and those who recollect the character of Agamemnon, will not expect that his place will be soon supplied. It is singular that his brother died of the same complaint on the same day. The Chief Consul was hunting in the park of Meudon the day this melancholy event happened, and being informed that the brother of Larrivée had left an aged wife and a helpless offspring, he gave her the situation of keeper of the park, before held by her husband.

Catalogue of New English Publications.

Agriculture and Botany.

SOME cursory Remarks on the Conversion of Pasture Land into Tillage, and, after a certain course of crops, relaying the same into pasture; in an Address to the Right Honourable Lord Carrington, and for which the Author received an honorary reward from the Board of Agriculture; by Nehemiah Bartley, Secretary to the Bath Agricultural Society. 1s. 6d. Robinsons.

Fasciculus I; (to be continued every four months) or, A Synopsis of British Confervæ: containing 12 highly-magnified drawings, coloured from Nature, with descriptions; by Lewis Weston Dilwyn, F. L. S. 9s. Phillips.

Biography.

Public Characters of 1802-3; being a new volume of Biographical Memoirs of eminent living persons, faithfully and impartially drawn from authentic sources. In one large volume, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

Animal Biography; or, Anecdotes and Illustrations of the Manners, Characters, and Economy of the whole Animal Creation: arranged according to the system of Linnæus; by the Rev. W. Bingley, A. B. In 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. boards. Phillips.

Commerce.

Tables of the several European Exchanges; shewing, by inspection, the value of any sum of money in all the principal places of Europe, at the different prices to which the courses of exchange may rise or fall, and describing in what money, real or imaginary, books and accounts are usually kept, and bills are drawn, at each place; with the plain method of calculation by the Rule of Three; tables equating the monies of the different provinces of Spain with each other; and a table of the Flemish money. To which is prefixed, an account of the usances or times at which bills are drawn from the several places; together with the days of grace allowed in each. By Robert Bewicke, of London, merchant. In 2 vols. royal 4to. Four guineas boards. Richardsons.

An Essay on the Mode of adjusting particular Averages, arising out of the Case of Johnston and Shedden; by Thomas Strickland, A. M. of Liverpool. 2s. 6d. Richardsons.

Education.

The Etymology and Syntax of the English Language explained and illustrated; by the Reverend Alexander Crombie, L. L. D. 5s. 6d. boards. Johnson.

Rudiments of English Grammar, for the Use of Schools; by the Rev. Henry St. John Bulier, M. A. 12mo. Hurst.

Law.

The Law of Copy-right: being a compendium of acts of parliament and adjudged cases relative to authors, publishers, printers, artists, musical composers, printsellers. By Joshua Montefiore. In 8vo. 2s. 6d. boards. Wallis.

Medicine and Chemistry.

The Report made to the National Institute in France, in December, 1799, by Citizens Portal, Pelletier, Fourcroy, Chaptal, and Vauquelin, respecting the artificial mineral waters prepared at Paris by Nic. Paul and Co. with extracts from the reports of the society of physicians at Paris and the faculty at Geneva. To which are added some notes and observations. By Nic. Paul. Translated from the French, 2s. Sewell.

The

The Anatomy of the Brain explained in a series of engravings beautifully coloured, with a dissertation on the communication between the ventricles of the brain. By Charles Bell, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. In royal 4to. price 2l. 2s. in boards. Longman and Rees.

Remarks on the Necessity and Means of suppressing the contagious Fever in the Metropolis. By C. Stanyer, M. D. Price 1s. W. Philips.

Observations on Pulmonary Consumption, or an essay on the lichen islandicus, considered both as an aliment and a medicine in that disorder, in which a new mode of treatment is employed, and has been found successful during ten years experience in Germany, France, and England. By J. B. Regnault, M. D. late physician to the military hospitals and armies of France. In one vol. 8vo. Dulau and Co.

A Series of popular Chemical Essays, containing a variety of instances of the application of Chemistry to the arts and manufactures, to the explication of natural phenomena, and other useful purposes. By Fenwick Skrimshire, M. D.. In two vol. 12mo. 9s. in boards. White.

Elements of Therapeutics, or a guide to health: being cautions and directions in the treatment of diseases, designed chiefly for the use of students. By the Rev. Joseph Townsend, M. A. The third edition, in one large vol. 8vo. 9s. boards. Mawman.

Therapeutics, or the art of healing, by Thomas Marryot, M. D. To which are added a glossary, explaining all the different words, and receipts for preparing the most useful popular medicines. Hurst.

Practical Information on the malignant Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat, in which a new mode of treatment is freely communicated. By Edward Peart, M. D. 2s. 6d. Miller.

Miscellanies.

The British Encyclopedia, or an universal dictionary of arts and sciences, part I. and II. 4to. 13s. each. Bickerstaff.

The Adviser, vol. I. to be continued; small 8vo. 5s. boards. Wallis.

The Beauties of Young, carefully selected from his poetical and prose writings; including many interesting extracts from the True Estimate of Human Life, not contained in the last edition of the works of that admired author. By the Rev. John Evans, A. M. In a pocket volume, price 3s. 6d. boards. Hurst.

Novels.

The Reprobate, a novel. Translated from the German of La Fontaine, by the author of the Wife and Mistress. In two vol. 12mo. sewed. Lane and Newman.

Rules of the Forest, three vol. 12mo. a novel. By Susannah Oaks.

Les Deux Amis, a French Novel. By Madame la Duchesse de Pienne, In three vol. 15s.

The History of the Grubthorpe Family, or the old batchelor and his sister Penelope. By Mrs. Hunter of Norwich. In three vol. 12mo. 13s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

The Castle of Caithness, a romance of the thirteenth century. In two vol. 12mo. 7s. sewed. Lane and Newman.

Le Forester, a novel. By the author of Arthur Fitz Albini. In three vol. 12mo. 10s. 6d. sewed. White.

Victor, or the Child of the Forest, from the French of M. Ducray Dumenil. In four vol. 12mo. 16s. sewed. Lane and Newman.

Politics.

A correct List of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses elected to serve in Parliament, appointed to meet on Tuesday, Nov. 16th, 1802, with the names

names of the candidates where the elections were contested, and the numbers polled; a summary of the whole House of Commons; a list of the places which formerly sent members to parliament; a table of the duration of the several parliaments from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time 2s. 6d. Debrett.

Reflections on War, a sermon preached at the Baptist meeting, Cambridge, June 1, 1802. By Robert Hull, A. M. 1s. Button.

A Letter (in Cobbett's Weekly Register) addressed to the Hon. Charles James Fox, on the circumstances, the motives, and probable consequences of his visit to Bonaparte. By William Cobbett. Price 1od. Cobbett and Morgan.

An historical Essay on the Destruction of the Helvetic League and Liberty. By J. Mallet Du Pan. Second edit. 8vo. 6s. sewed. Cadell and Davies.

Theology.

Reasons for withdrawing from society with the people called Quakers. With additional observations on sundry important subjects. To which are added, a friendly expostulation and serious considerations on the Scriptures, Religion, Morality, and Superstition. By John Hancock. 4s. Johnson.

The Right and Duty of Unitarian Christians to form separate societies for religious worship. A Sermon, preached July 22, at the opening of the new meeting house at Birmingham, in the room of that in which Dr. Priestley formerly officiated, and which was destroyed by the riots, July 14. 1791. By Thomas Belsham. 1s. Johnson.

The Orthodox Communicant, by way of meditation on the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper, or holy communion, which is hereto prefixed. 12mo.

Remarks on the Controversy subsisting, or supposed to subsist, between the Arminian and Calvinistic Ministers of the Church of England. In a second Letter to the Rev. John Overton, A. B. author of the "The true Churchman ascertained." By the Rev. Edward Pearson, B. D. 2s. 6d. Hatchard.

A Sermon preached in the Parish-church of Walsall, in the County of Stafford, at the Archdeacon's Visitation, August 12, 1802. By the Rev. Edward Cooper. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

An Essay towards reconciling the jarring sentiments of the Unitarians and Trinitarians, compiled from sacred record. By Philo Eloim Jah. 6d. Arch.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester in the year 1802, and published at their request; by John Law, D. D. Archdeacon of Rochester. 1s. Payne.

Travels.

Denon's Travels in Egypt, being the first of a series of monthly volumes under the title of Modern Discoveries; or, a collection of facts and observations, resulting from the researches of the most eminent travellers in every quarter of the globe; translated, prepared, and reprinted, by Francis Blagdon, Esq. In two pocket volumes, with engravings, &c. 10s. boards. royal paper 14s. Ridgway.

A Journey into South Wales, through the Counties of Oxford, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Buckingham, and Hertford, in the year 1799. By George Lipscomb, Esq. 8vo. 8s. boards. Longman and Rees.

New Projects, Public Works, and Events.

MACHINERY.

THE facilitating and diminishing the quantity of labour by machinery, is the principal cause by which Great Britain has obtained such a superiority in the manufactures she sends to foreign markets. As whatever tends to preserve that superiority unimpaired is of consequence to society, we record with pleasure every discovery which tends to produce that effect. Six new calico printing presses, on an improved plan, have lately been erected at Woodbank print-field, near Carlisle, by which there is an immense saving of expense. They are worked by water, only require the attendance of one man each, and the six presses turn out as much work as twenty-seven men can do in the ordinary way, and each of these men earning from one to two guineas per week.

EARL OF BRISTOL'S SEAT AT ICKWORTH.

The Earl of Bristol's immense mansion at Ickworth in Suffolk is nearly completed. The statues, and other monuments of classic celebrity, are daily arriving to decorate this superb repository of taste, the whole expenditure on which, within and without, will amount to 250,000l.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A huge fragment of the Table Mountain at the Cape of Good Hope has been hurled from its summit, and has created much apprehension. The weight of this enormous mass of rock is estimated at 250,000 tons.

ST. HELENA.

A subscription has been opened at the island of St. Helena for the purpose of remitting a sum to this country for the purchase of an organ, to be placed in St. James's Valley. The chief musician heretofore used to be the jailor, who generally pitched the key for the congregation.

WEST INDIA DOCKS.

An accident happened on the evening of October 13th, to the south wall of the Limehouse bason of the West India docks, of which the following is the account given by the directors. The wall of the bason has, for a considerable time, been carried up to its intended height, waiting only for the arrival of the coping stone to complete the same, and was found sufficient to contain the highest spring tides that had happened since the dock was opened; but the extraordinary high tide on the evening above mentioned overflowed the wall by about six inches, and got into the open gravel behind it, and, on the receding of the tide from within the bason, which was caused by inadvertently drawing one of the sluices of the outer gates, for the purpose of correcting a defect in one of the inner gates, the wall being perfectly water-tight, the immense pressure of the confined water behind, being not less than 1,100,000 lbs. overset part of the wall. As the walls of the great dock are six feet higher than the highest tide, a similar accident can never happen to them; and, notwithstanding the present state of the Limehouse bason, it will give no interruption to the use of the dock; the only consequence will be the cost of rebuilding the wall, a work that cannot be attended with much delay, trouble, or expence.

PROJECTED SCOTCH CANAL.

The important project of making a canal from the Murray Frith, on the east coast of Scotland, to the Sound of Mull on the west, is at present occupying the attention of government. Mr. Telford, the projector of the one-arch bridge over the Thames, has been employed by his Majesty's ministers for the two last summers in making surveys, in taking the elevations, sounding

by Loch Ness, Loch Lochy, &c. from which it would appear, that it is perfectly practicable, and at so trifling an expence as about 300,000l. The distance from the east to the west sea is only sixty miles, nearly thirty-seven of which are already navigable for ships of the largest dimensions. The immense advantages that will result from this grand canal, which it is proposed shall be twenty-two feet deep and fifty wide, are incalculable, as the largest merchant vessels and frigates will be able to pass through it in all seasons, the waters in and issuing from Lochs Ness and Lochy being never known to freeze.

New Kent Road from London.

Ten thousand pounds have been subscribed for making a new road from London to join the Kent road at Bexley, for the purpose of avoiding Blackheath and Shooter's-hill. Application is to be made to Parliament on the subject early in the ensuing session.

Improvements at Temple Bar.

It gives us pleasure to notice the progress of the noble improvements carrying on, on the west side of Temple-bar. Several ancient sewers cross the site of the intended improvements in their way to the Thames, and were all of them so shallow as to cause the cellars of the adjoining houses to be damp and noisome in the extreme, by the soaking in through the open gravel, which here abounds, of the filth from the sewers, instead of the sewers draining them. An entire new sewer, spacious and deep, has therefore been constructed, communicating, at about the middle of the narrow part of Essex-street, with the old sewer leading to the Thames, and proceeding northward it crosses the Strand, and in the centre of the street intended to lead on to the north side of St. Clement's Church it divides, and one branch has been carried westward along the intended street almost to the beginning of Wych-street, where for the present it terminates; the other branch proceeds eastward along the same street to near the Bar, where it also for the present terminates; these branches in their course intersect and take in all the waters of the old sewers. Where the new sewer crossed the Strand, a very ancient stone-bridge of one arch, about eleven feet long, was discovered, covered up five or six feet with rubbish, and moved soil, and from the hardness of the stone and mortar, was with the greatest difficulty removed. It appears to have conducted passengers over the brook or gulley which here passed to the Thames before sewers were constructed and the street raised, and was formerly called Strand Bridge. Opposite nearly to Twining's tea-warehouse, a capital new street is intended, to line with Searle-street, and open by the lower side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, the long and much wanted communication between the Strand and Holborn. A branch of the new sewer is now constructing along part of this intended new street, and the present openings prepared for the same, and the houses behind the church, present the naturalist with a fine opportunity of examining (as he lately might have done at Snow-hill) the fine stratum of clay, which, with a few exceptions by patches of gravel, forms the surface of the immense and famous vale of London, whose fitness for the purposes of the brickmaker, no doubt, in a great measure, determined the first choice of this spot for a town, and has perhaps not a little contributed to its amazing extension.

The top of this stratum for about two feet and a half deep is of a reddish yellow colour, and contains here and there the ludus helmontia, or fossils called clays-balls. In the remaining depth of five feet, which is at present open, the clay is of a dark lead colour, and contains a few martial pyrites, or heavy irregular black lumps, composed of iron and sulphur, having a shining silver-like appearance when fresh broken.

Six

Six new alms-houses have been built at the back of St. Clement's Church, near to Clement's-inn, and are nearly ready for occupation, when the old alms-houses and vestry-room on the east of St. Clement's Church-yard, now so much in the way, will be immediately taken down. The ground between the alms-houses and the street (now boarded in) is intended for a burying-ground, in lieu of part of the church-yard in the west-end, which has been lately new paved, and laid into the street. The church will, when completed, be surrounded by a dwarf wall and iron palisades, as the New Church in the Strand is, but in some places it must be nearer the church than in others, to suit the streets on either side. The foundations of the new houses opposite to Mr. Twining's are dug out and begun, and we hope that winter will not yet come on before several houses are erected. The parish of St. Dunstan adjoining have been preparing to add to the pleasing effect of this noble improvement, by repairing and beautifying the outside of their church near the bar; and the church of St. Mary-le-Strand on the other side, is at present undergoing a thorough repair, and will when completed have a beautiful effect.

EXTENSION OF THE SURREY IRON RAILWAY.

Sept. 19th, a meeting of gentlemen was held at the London Tavern, George Tritton, Esq. in the chair, to inspect the plans, sections, and estimates which had been made on an accurate survey of the proposed line of extension of the Surrey Iron-way to Reigate, as the next step towards its continuance to Portsmouth, with a collateral branch to Godstone.

The survey had been made with great care. It appeared that a ridge of hills, or high lands, surround or intersect the rich and porous vallies in which the rivers Wandle, Ravensburne, and Ewell flow, and that no canal can be made to any distance from Croydon, without cutting tunnels through one or other of these hills, and that, consequently, all the water which might be found by such cutting, must necessarily be lost to one or other of the rivers that are so essential to the supply of the metropolis in seasons of frost or drought, when the mills on no less favoured streams are locked up in ice, or dry; and that this consequence was to be apprehended was evident from experience, since every river near to which canals had been established, presented at this very moment a melancholy proof of the influence of canals in impoverishing rivers. Half the mills in the midland counties were now standing still for want of water, a circumstance that never occurred to the same extent before the canals were established; and thus, while the canals themselves were, by the drought, unable to perform the purpose for which they were established, they had, to a most baneful degree, interrupted the manufactures of the country, and advanced the price of flour and other commodities.

It was also reported to the meeting, that, by the present tolls on the roads through the line of country on which a canal or railway was proposed to be established, the carriage did not exceed 24,000 tons of goods per annum, which, at 3d per ton per mile, would produce 300l. per mile per annum, a sum altogether unequal to the support of a canal in a country so inapplicable to such a work, and in which the expence must be so enormous; but that 24,000 tons, at 3d per ton, would pay ten per cent. to the proprietors of a railway, even if they should have to bring the stones from Scotland and the iron from Yorkshire. The estimate for a railway might be made to a fraction, because every thing lay open to the eye, whereas it was impossible to foretel the expence of a canal in a porous or in a hilly country. That a railway took from the land, and, consequently, from produce, no more than four acres per mile, and it did no damage beyond its own breadth; whereas a canal, on account of its embankments over low levels, (which it too frequently converted into marsh) required eight or ten for its breadth, and, at times, injured twenty acres per mile, by oozing through its sides. That,

though canals reduced the price of freight, their accommodation to a country was only casual. The transit of goods was liable to incessant interruptions by droughts or frosts, and, at such times, their very existence was a nuisance, because, having put down carts and waggons that used to perform the same work, they were found to be most inconvenient when these stoppages happened. It was impossible to procure horses and carriages to supply the defect; and, accordingly, it was now projected to make railways, even where canals have been established. That it was not so important an object to this country to diminish the stock of horses kept in it, as to encrease the quantity of food which it grew for them, since horses were an essential part of our strength in case of a hostile descent or popular commotion. That railways presented advantages to a neighbourhood of which a canal could not boast: the waggon proper for the railway might also be used in the street or on the high road, so that the towns and villages, or individuals within short distances from a railway, might have their own carts brought up to the nearest point on the railway, there to be drawn home without reloading; and thus the errand-carter of a village might leave every gentleman's waggon under his own lock at his own door, his agent at the wharf having one key and he another. To a very great extent, the pillage incidental to canals, by the huddling together of various property in a barge, where there may be 100 passengers, would be done away by a railway, since every man's goods would come to him distinct, and he might have his waggon of a size to suit his own convenience.

For these and other considerations, it was resolved unanimously, that the most eligible course for the improvement of a country, which only wanted the means of easy carriage to make it the most productive, was by an iron railway, the expence of which would not be one fifth of that of a canal, even if a canal could be made and maintained without injury to the property on the Wandle, the Ravensburne, the Ewell, and the Mole. On a view of the estimates, it appeared, that the whole expence would be under 3000l. per mile, even if the stone of the country should be improper for the foundation; that the line of the extension for this year would be about sixteen miles, which would carry it over the worst ridge of hills between London and Portsmouth, and would, therefore, shew to the country its practicability, its cheapness, and its use: it will also shew the gentlemen of the southern counties, that of all the schemes for reducing the price of carriage, this was the least productive of nuisance, since it neither cut up the earth nor dammed the water; and that the gentlemen might satisfy themselves on the subject by every possible enquiry, it was agreed that every subscriber should have the option of retaining or of abandoning his shares on or before the 15th of November next; and that, in case of declining, he should only be called upon for his proportion of the expence of the survey, and of passing the act; for which purpose an instalment of 3 per cent. is to be paid. A committee was appointed, and they were specially authorized to apply to the noblemen and gentlemen of the four counties of Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Hants, for their concurrence in extending it through these counties, and to confer with other committees to prevent the clashing of counter-projects; for it was generally felt, that, to carry into execution all the plans and adventures which are now devised, would be equally injurious to the undertakers and to the country. No fewer than 5000 acres of very fine land, betwixt London and the Channel, would be taken from production, and laid under iron or water, if all the schemes, now floating before the eyes of speculators, should be unhappily established. The very number of those schemes, however, shewed the universal feeling of the existing necessity of taking some step for opening the resources of a tract of country whose soil and bowels are pregnant with riches; and from a candid, fair, and public discussion of the rival plans, it will be seen which of them merits the adoption of the Public.

Marine Accidents.

THE Earl St. Vincent's, Bly, from Messina to London, is put into Lisbon, leaky, and will be obliged to unload a great part of her cargo.

The Union, Thompson, of Rochester, from Pillau, has been seen at sea near Rosehead, water logged, and making for Dantzic.

Captain Harrison, of the Active, arrived off Whitby, from Stockholm, reports, that on the 10th instant near the Norway coast, he and several large ships experienced a very heavy gale, which dispersed the whole, and he supposes several of them run for the ports of Norway.

The Perseverance, Sky, bound to London, put back to Jamaica, 3d August, having been on shore.

The Elizabeth, Bennan, from St. Vincent's to Liverpool, in ballast, having sprung a leak the night after leaving St. Vincent's, was obliged to bear away for Jamaica, and has run on shore at Port Maria, where it is supposed she will be totally lost.

The Dalrymple, Marsh, from Barbadoes to Quebec, was lost 24th July on Red Island, in river St. Lawrence. Part of the cargo saved.

The Young William, Carrol, from Jamaica to Liverpool, is on shore near Holyhead. Part of the cargo is expected to be saved.

The Molly, Westcott, from Exon to Honduras, is put into Jamaica in distress.

The Oporto Packet, Da Costa, from Petersburg to Oporto, is put into Ramsgate, leaky.

The Good Intent, Goffman, bound to Bremen, put back to Hull 26th ult. leaky.

The Hope, Smith, from Rotterdam to Hull, is put into Yarmouth in distress.

The Elizabeth, Bryant, from London to Jersey, put into Margate harbour, 28th ult. with loss of anchors and cables, having been on Margate sand.

The Newham, Stroud, from London to Falmouth, took fire at Falmouth on the morning of the 28th September, and blew up. Part of the cargo saved.

The Hind, Elder, from Petersburg to Londonderry, is lost on the coast of Sweden.

The Enterprize, Foucher, from St. Croix to Copenhagen, is put back to St. Croix. It is thought she cannot be repaired.

The Montelambert, from Africa and St. Vincent's, to the Bahamas, is lost.

The Diana, Williams, from Jamaica to Liverpool, was lost 19th July, on the Isles of Pines.

The sloop Five Brothers, Merrige, from Lyme to London, is on shore on Fairness Rock, but is expected to be got off.

The Resolution, Pettigrew, from Martinique to London, was spoke with on the 14th August, by the Express, Egan, from Jamaica, arrived at Cork dismasted and leaky, and then bearing away for New York.

The Triton, Richardson, from London to Liverpool, took fire off Lymington on 3d instant, and burnt to the water's edge. Five of the crew lost.

The Bloomstrande Blomen, Sperring, from the coast of Spain to London, having been run foul of at sea, put into Lisbon to repair, where she caught fire, and is burnt.

The Williamson, Abbott, arrived in the river from Jamaica, spoke on the 30th August, in lat. 37 N. long. 58 W. the Turton, Nichols, from Jamaica to Leith, out thirty-six days.

The Herculean, Butler, bound to India, was well in lat. 35. 50. south, long. 23. 30. east.

The Tellicherry, Welsted, from London to Bengal, was well 20th July, in lat. 36. south, long. 22. east.

The Latona, Smith, arrived in the river from the Havannah, spoke on the 10th Aug. the Achilles, Wood, of Glasgow, from Jamaica and Cumberland; ——, from Jamaica to Leith, clear through the Gulph, all well; and on the 2d September, the Betsey, Camp, from Philadelphia, bound to Cowes, but was returning to Philadelphia, under jury masts, to refit.

The Cora, Muring, from Archangel to Amsterdam, is stranded on Kruys Islands, in the White Sea.

The Captain of the James, arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica, reports that he saw five ships on shore in the Windward Passage.

The James, Jump, from Jamaica, that was on shore on Burbo, is got off, and arrived at Liverpool on the 4th.

A vessel was upset at the back of the Isle of Wight, in a violent gale. Particulars unknown.

The Aurora, Dos Santos, from Lisbon to Montevideo, is blown up at Madeira.

The Isabella, Patterson, from the Clyde, was spoke with within a day's sail of Tortola.

The Union, Thomson, from Pillau to London, put into Dantzic 15th September, where she must unload to repair damage received in a heavy gale on the 11th.

The Marietta, Pogy, bound to Trieste, sailed from St. Thomas's 17th May, and after experiencing a very severe storm, which occasioned her to spring a leak, she put into Cape François to repair, which place she left 26th June, and put into Carthagena in the Mediterranean on the 22d of August.

The Alliance, Portius, from Jamaica to Liverpool, is lost near Peele. Crew saved, and about sixty puncheons of rum floated on shore.

The Ann, Miller, from Dundalk to Liverpool, was stranded near Heysham 4th instant. People saved.

The Ned, ——, sailed from Trinidad on the 5th April last, for Baltimore, and has not since been heard of.

The Sisters, Neil, from London to Bristol, lost an anchor and cable on the 8th inst. off the North Foreland, and was supplied from Ramsgate.

The Lady Juliana, Chapman, from Cork to Portsmouth, is put into Falmouth leaky, having struck on the Wolf Rock.

The Ex, Cade, was lost on the 21st August, near Petersburg. Crew, and part of the materials saved.

The Lord Hood, Auld, from Martinico to London, is put into Galway with damage.

Captain Belshaw, of the Prudence, arrived at Liverpool from Charleston, spoke the Kate 7th inst. in soundings, leaky.

The Boreas, Perry, from Demerara to London, is put into Martinique in distress.

The Kingston, Sharp, from Bremen to Riga, is put back leaky, and must repair.

The Westmoreland, Smellie, from Jamaica to London, is lost on the Isle of Pines. Crew saved.

The Fortuna, Crow, from Memel to Yarmouth, has been on shore in the Cattegat, and proceeded to Copenhagen with much damage.

The Apollo, Cocking, from Antwerp to Newcastle, sprung a leak at sea, and is deserted by the crew.

The Benevolence, Collins, from Clyde to Wiscasset, was totally lost on the island of Jura, in a gale on the 6th ult.

The Scorpion, Bishop, from Liverpool to Madeira, is put into Holyhead, leaky, and will be obliged to unload her cargo to repair.

The

The Edgar, Inglis, from Leith for Jamaica, put into Girvan Bay, near Ayr, 10th inst. under jury masts, on her way to Greenock, after being 100 leagues to the west of Ireland.

The Greenock, Inglis, from Archangel to Barcelona, was lost on Archangel bar 28th of August.

The New Brunswick, Burdett, from Jamaica to London, is sunk in Ramsgate harbour.

The Ceres, Bates, from Memel to Hambro, is on shore near Agersnes on the coast of Sweden, having been run foul of.

The Prosperity, Seton, from Norway to Dublin, is lost in the Orkneys.

Captain Watson, of the Admiral Nelson, arrived from Curacoa, spoke on the 22d September in lat. 47. long. 20. the Nelly, Baker, from Curacoa to London, dismasted.

The Active, Coleman, from Dantzic to Liverpool, is totally lost near Peterhead.

The Minerva (of Dantzic), Cornelius, from Norway to Dublin, is sunk near Campbelltown.

The Balloon, Johns, from Liverpool to Rochfort, is put into Milford, leaky, and in want of repairs.

The Bell and Ann, of Montrose, from Shields to Inverness, sprung a leak on the 6th inst. in a gale off Eyemouth, and was deserted by the crew, who were taken up by a transport, and landed at Crail.

The Union, Hooper, from Alicant for Boston, was lost 10th July on the Isle of Sable. Crew saved.

The Nancy, Robertson, from Guernsey to Rotterdam, is lost on the west Plaat, near Helvoet.

The Bellona, ——, from Jamaica to New Hampshire, is arrived at Portsmouth, after being on the rocks off the Colorados.

The Jupiter, Gadgen, from Bremen to Charleston, is put back to Bremen very leaky.

The Pearl, Pert, from Dantzig to Hull, is lost on Anholt. Crew saved.

The Samuel, Wooley, from Archangel to Amsterdam, is lost on the coast of Norway.

Bankrupts from 22d September to 22d October.

Adams, Joseph, late of Brompton, Kent, butcher. (Gibbs, Strood near Rochester.)

Beedzler, John, late of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, brazier. (Taylor, Market Deeping.)

Bevington, Timothy, Worcester, draper. (Mence, Worcester.)

Biddulph, John, Stafford, cordwainer. (Collins and Keen, Stafford.)

Bridgman, John, Church-court, Lothbury, merchant. (Druce, Billiter square, London.)

Brome, William, Melford, Suffolk, stay-maker. (Dickinson and Borton, Bury.)

Brotherton, John, of Manchester, grocer. (Clements, Liverpool.)

Cox, James, of John-street, Minories, painter and glazier. (Cockayne and Taylor, Coleman street.)

Da Costa, Hamanuel Mendez the younger, Orange street, Bloomsbury, grocer. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square.)

Dalton, James, Deptford, Kent, bricklayer. (Carter, Deptford Bridge.)

Davey, James, late of East Anstey, Devon. (Husley, Gadden, Devon.)

Davis, Henry, Portsea, Hants, merchant. (Atcheson, Ely place, Holborn.)

Easterby, George and William Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants. (Johnson, Ely place.)

Fallon,

Fallon, Patrick, late of Edward street, Middlesex, hatter. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn.)
Farthing, Robert, of Blakeney, Norfolk, merchant. (Windus and Holloway, Chancery lane.)
Fawcett, Thomas, Chiswell street, rectifier. (Martin, Vintners' hall, Upper Thames street.)
Gowland, Thomas, the younger, White Lion court. Birchin lane, and Belmont place, Vauxhall. (Rook, Armorers' hall, Coleman street.)
Heatley, Andrew, late of Bishopsgate street, broker. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.)
Horton, James, Islington road, mealman. (Allingham, St. John's square, Clerkenwell.)
Hughes, John, of Worcester, butcher. (Price, Worcester.)
Isdell, Nicholas, Hambledon, Hants, surgeon. (Todd, Andover.)
Lawrence, James, Eltham, Kent, baker. (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn.)
Lewis, Thomas, of Bedford street, Covent garden, druggist. (Walker, Coleman street.)
Loggin, William, and Robert Slater, of Newgate street, London, linen-drapers. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street.)
Lombard, John, Fenchurch street, London, flour-merchant. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane.)
Nightingale, George, of Leadenhall street, carver. (Kibblewhite, Gray's Inn place.)
Pilling, Oswald, Livesey, Lancashire, miller. (Dewhurst, Blackburn.)
Platt, George, now or late of Diglee, Yorkshire, merchant. (Ainsley, Delph.)
Pope, William, Wood street, London, merchant. (Crowder and Lavie, Old Jewry.)
Poplow, John, Shrewsbury, linen-draper. (Jeffreys, Shrewsbury.)
Preamwhite, John, the younger, Rochland, Norfolk, shopkeeper. (Forsters and Unthank, Norwich.)
Puckett, John, Weymouth, merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple.)
Roberts, Edward, Bedford court, Covent garden, woollen-draper. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.)
Robinson, Samuel, Sheffield, scissar-smith. (Sykes, New Inn, London.)
Share, Elizabeth, widow, and Thomas Share, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, druggists. (Woodward, Cleobury Mortimer.)
Simkins, Thomas Archer, Old Swan lane, Upper Thames street, lighterman. (Clare and Church, Gray's Inn square.)
Solly, Richard Heaton, St. Margaret's at Cliff, near Dover, merchant. (Ashfield, Shadwell.)
Stanbury, John, late of Charlotte street, Blackfriars road, baker. (Townshend and Russell.)
Taylor, John, Manchester, merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's Inn, Holborn.)
Tomkinson, Richard, John Tomkinson, and Daniel Frederic Soleike, of Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings.)
Truste, William, of Fore steeet, Cripplegate, shoe-maker. (Higdon and Sym, Currier's hall, London.)
Tuck, William, Islington, Middlesex, cowkeeper. (Wilkinson, Lamb street, Spital square.)
Whateley, John, late of Bankside, Southwark, colour-manufacturer. (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars.)
Wilkinson, Richard, and George Daniel, Kingston on Hull, merchants. (Sandwith, Hull.)

Dividends.

ALLEN, Arthur C, Ironmonger lane, London, merchant. Nov. 15.

Anderson, Joseph, Clare street, Clare market, butcher. Nov. 13.
Bailey, William, late of Malmesbury, Wilts, victualler. Nov. 5.
Barker, John, and James Barker, late of East Retford, Nottingham, mercers. Oct. 20.
Beck, Richard, Glocester, innkeeper. Jan. 21.
Bent, Thomas, Davyhulme, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. Nov. 2.
Bethman, Simon Morice, late of Turnwheel lane, Cannon street, merchant. Nov. 16.
Bird, S. of Manchester, linendraper. Oct. 22.
Bishop, Thomas, Birmingham, bookseller. Nov. 4.
Blair, John, London street, Radcliffe cross, mariner. Dec. 1.
Booth, Charles, Aston, Warwickshire, plater. Nov. 1.
Bramley, Joseph, Halifax, York, tailor. Nov. 8.
Brien, Daniel, late of James street, Covent garden, victualler. Nov. 4.
Britton, George, late of Bristol, grocer. Nov. 5.
Brock, John, the younger, of Wapping street, slopseller. Oct. 30.
Butler, W. of Weldon, linen-draper. Nov. 15.
Cathro, Thomas, Old Gravel lane, baker. Nov. 15.
Chivers, W. Newgate street, upholder. Nov. 6.
Clarke, Robert, Fore street, Cripplegate, grocer. Nov. 15.
Clerke, the Rev. Sir William Henry, Bart. late of Walmsley, Lancaster, miller. Nov. 10.
Cockayne, N. Derby, baker. Oct. 23.
Cockett, Thomas, Peckham, Surry, baker. Nov. 15.
Colton, John, late of Cosh, York, jobber. Dec. 21.
Cooper, John, late of Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. Oct. 28.
Corri, Dominico, late of the Hay-market, musical-instrument-maker. Nov. 16.
Cuvelje, A. Zimon Doncker, Lancaster, merchant. Oct. 26.
Dancaster, John, New Alresford, Southampton, grocer. Nov. 6.
Daniell, Thomas, and John Wall, of Foster lane, Cheapside, working goldsmiths. Nov. 15.
Danson, George, Lancaster, merchant. Oct. 26.
Davies, Richard, Park lane, sadler. Nov. 6.
Debrett, John, Piccadilly, London, bookseller. Oct. 30.
Dennett, Thomas, New street, Covent garden, goldsmith. Nov. 13.
Elkins, William, Oxford street, bookseller. Dec. 1.
Evans, William, Water street, Carmarthen, draper and mercer. Oct. 30.
Fagg, Benjamin, High Holborn, sadler. Nov. 6.
Fearon, Joseph, late of Birmingham, tinplate-worker. Nov. 1.
Fentham, Henry Hale, Greville street, Hatton-garden, merchant. Nov. 15.
Fiddy, John, of Coltishall, Norfolk, corn-merchant. Nov. 3.
Ford, William, of St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, timber-merchant. Oct. 29.
Fraser, Henry, Nightingale lane, grocer. Nov. 6.
Garner, Thomas, the younger, Bread street. Oct. 30.
Gates, Richard, of Great Saffron-hill, Holborn, baker. Nov. 13.
Gilpin, John, Wrexham, Denbighshire, linen-draper. Oct. 22.
Girling, Daniel, Beccles, Suffolk, shopkeeper. Nov. 13.
Glover, William, and Richard Williams, Bangor, Carnarvon, dealers. Nov. 11.
Gouthit, William, Old Fish-street hill, drysalter. Oct. 30.
Green, John, of Hunslet, Leeds, common brewer. Nov. 6.
Hansord, John, Alford, Lincolnshire, innkeeper. Nov. 2.
Harrison, John, Everingham, Nottingham, hatter. Oct. 28. Nov. 11.
Hart, John, Cambridge, innkeeper. Sept. 25.
Heigh, J. of Low Whitley, Northumberland, factor. Oct. 21.

Heyes,

Heyes, William, late of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, mercer. Nov. 8.
Higson, James, and Thomas Jasker, Liverpool, linen-drapers. Nov. 4.
Hilstead, Richard, Horsham, Sussex, victualler. Nov. 6.
Hine, James, late of Exeter, money scrivener. Nov. 9.
Hopwood, D. of Union street, Mary-le-bone, grocer. Oct. 23.
Howard, Samuel, of Bradford, Wilts, carpenter. Nov. 2.
Humphreys, Evan, Bristol, victualler. Nov. 8.
Jackson, George, the elder, Piccadilly, plumber. Nov. 23.
Jackson, John, late of Lime street, wine-merchant. Oct. 19.
Johnson, Dudley, St. Paul's Church-yard, trunk-maker. Nov. 16.
King, Jeremiah Marshall, Liverpool, coffee-house-keeper. Oct. 27.
Kirkpatrick, John, Liverpool, merchant. Oct. 20.
Lowes, David, and J. H. Rigg, Hart street, Covent garden, rectifiers. Nov. 6.
Lucas, N. and C. Betke, Pancras lane, London, merchants. Dec. 7.
Man, Alexander, Mark lane, oilman. Nov. 15.
Martindale, John, St. James's street, wine-merchant. Nov. 6.
Matson, George, Farleton, Lancashire, horse-dealer. Oct. 26.
Middleton, William, John Holland Pemberton, and George Felton, of Liverpool, merchants. Nov. 12.
Miller, Hammersmith, Middlesex, wheel-wright. Dec. 4.
Moses, Moses Henry, Birmingham, grocer. Nov. 3.
Nabbs, James, late of Great Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. Oct. 27.
Norcross, Thomas, late of Kivington, Lancashire, manufacturer. Oct. 29.
Orkendens, R. Bexhill, Sussex, shopkeeper. Nov. 16.
Oldfield, J. Leeds, cloth-merchant. Oct. 25.
O'Neill, Thomas, Albion street, Surrey, merchant. Nov. 27.
Orstein, Frederic Ludwig Emil, late of Frith street, Soho, mathematical instrument maker. Nov. 15.
Palmer, Worral, of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, draper. Oct. 25.
Parker, Edward, Stevenage, Herts, corn-dealer. Nov. 13.
Parquet, Emanuel, Somers town, distiller. Nov. 4.
Pitkeathley, Robert, Tavistock street, Covent garden, bookseller. Dec. 4.
Racater, William, of Bristol, money scrivener. Nov. 2.
Sack, L. of Hatton court, Threadneedle street, London, merchant. Nov. 5.
Schofield, Edward, of Nut bank, Lancaster, fustian manufacturer. Nov. 10.
Sharples, John, and James Sharples, of Anderton, Lancashire, muslin manufacturers. Oct. 25.
Sing, Thomas, Horden, Stockport, Chester. Oct. 25.
Sinkler, George, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant. Nov. 9.
Smith, John, St. Martin's lane, baker. Nov. 6.
Stephens, Thomas, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. Nov. 1.
Sutton, William, Salters-hall court, London, merchant. Nov. 2.
Thomas, W. and H. Hesketh, Chester, bankers. Oct. 26.
Thomas, W. and James Stokes, late of Dartmouth, Devon, merchants. Oct. 30.
Timmins, Joseph, Bowling street, Westminster, shop-keeper. Oct. 30.
Tunnicliffe, John and Moses, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, button and twist manufacturers. Oct. 31.
Turner, Thomas, Trowbridge, Wilts, grocer. Nov. 16.
Whitaker, John, Salford, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. Nov. 12.
Williamson, Thomas, Holbeach, Lincoln, grocer. Oct. 25.
Wilmott, Henry, and Samuel Wilmott, of Beaminster, Dorsetshire. Oct. 26.
Wilson, Elizabeth, late of East Retford, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper. Nov. 5.
Yates, Thomas, Stockport, Chester, muslin manufacturer. Nov. 1.

PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKS.

Married.] Michael Anthony, esq. of Shipton Houſe, to Miſs Eliza Harriet M'Combe, daughter of John M. C. esq. of Walcot Place, Lambeth.—The rev. T. White, A. M. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miſs Harriet Slack, daughter of Thomas S. of Braywick Lodge.—At Newbury, Mr. Withers, of Benham, to Mrs. Young, widow of Mr. Y. formerly a tanner at Newbury.

Died.] At Eaſt Hendred, Martha Anne, aged 100.—At Windſor, univerſally and juſtly regretted, Mrs. Cheſhyre, mother to the Counteſs of Fauconberg.

BUCKINGHAM.

Married.] At Ickford, Thomas C. Slack, esq. of Bloomſbury-ſquare, London, to Miſs Jane H. Newell, ſecond daughter of the rev. Samuel N. rector of Ickford.—At Iſley, Mr. William Heath, of Grove farm, near Weſt Wycombe, Bucks, to Miſs Elizabeth Allin, daughter of Mrs. A. of Littlemore.—At the Quaker's meeting-houſe, Olney, Thomas Marriage, of Springfield, to Margaret Wallis, of Olney.

Died.] At Dinton, Mrs. Jones, wife of the rev. Mr. J. and ſiſter to the rev. Mr. Price, of Wycomb.—The rev. Mr. Newell, rector of Ickford.

CAMBRIDGE.

Married.] At Leverington, in the Iſle of Ely, Mr. Samuel Stone, attorney-at-law, of Norwich, to Miſs Simpſon, only daughter of the rev. Mr. S. many years miniſter of St. Andrews.—Mr. Wedd, merchant, of Cambridge, to Miſs Coe, eldeſt daughter of Mr. William C.

Died.] After 10 years of heavy affliction, aged 68, Mr. Godfrey Merlin Goode, an eminent grocer and tea-dealer at Cottenham. He was a man of ſtrict integrity, a good neighbour, and highly reſpected by all who knew him, a ſteady friend to the diſſenting intereſt, and to virtue in general. In the 54th year of her age, after a long and painful illneſs, Miſs Johnſon, daughter of the late Robert J. gent. of Whittleſey, in the Iſle of Ely.

CHESTER.

Births.] At Abbey Field, the lady of Col. Ford, of a ſon.—The lady of Roger Barnſton, esq. of Cheſter, of a ſon and heir.

Died.] At Thurlſton, T. Aſkam, M. D. who, at the age of 25 years, was cut off by a typhus fever, juſt when about to enter on the practice of his profeſſion. His amiable manners, and promiſing abilities, will occaſion his loſs to be regretted, not only by his friends, but ſociety at large.—At Cheſter, Mrs. Barnſton, relict of the late rev. Roger B. prebendary of Cheſter, and eldeſt ſiſter of the late Philip Egerton, esq. of Oulton Park.—At Finney Green, Mrs. Catharine Mottram. For ſeveral years paſt ſhe had borne a ſevere affliction with truly Chriſtian reſignation; and was, during her life, deſervedly eſteemed by a numerous acquaintance.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Heanton, the rev. Mr. Lewis, rector of Clovilly, to Miſs Davie, daughter of the late rev. Mr. D.—The rev. Richard Buller, of Lanreath, to Miſs Temples, daughter of James T. esq. of Stover Houſe, in the county of Devon.

Died.] At Enys, John Enys, esq. in the prime of life, and in the full enjoyment of all that conſtitutes the reſpectable country gentleman; the love of his neighbourhood, the bleſſing of the poor, the improvement of agriculture, and the pride of political independence.

CUMBERLAND.

Births.] At Linethwaite, near Whitehaven, the lady of Thomas Hartley, esq. of a ſon.—At Arkleby Hall, the lady of Sir John Senhouſe, of a ſon, being her ladyſhip's tenth child.

Married.] At Wigton, Captain Thompſon, of the Jamaica Weſt-Indiaman, to Miſs Skelton, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Jeremiah S. of that place.—At Carliſle, Mr. William How to Miſs Mary Twentyman.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 85, Mrs. Graham, mother of John G. esq. of Lowhouſe.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of Mr. John H. ſurgeon, of Carliſle.—At Wigton, after a lingering indiſpoſition, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Daniel Furnas, ſurgeon.—At Fryholm, near Darlington, Mary Pearſon, aged 109.—At Harrington, Mrs. Mary Crear, widow, at the advanced age of 102.—At the coffee-houſe in Carliſle, on his way to London, William Chiſholme, esq. of Chiſholme Hall, near Hawick, aged 66. His remains were taken from Carliſle in a hearſe drawn by 6 horſes, accompanied by mourning coaches, &c. to be interred in the family vault at Hawick.

Died.] After a long and moſt afflicting illneſs, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. Harvey of Whittington near Cheſterfield. She was in all the relationſhips of life, an amiable and excellent woman.—In the 70th year of his age, Mr. W. Smith of the Wild Park, near Brailsford.—After a long illneſs, Mr. John Bandreth, of Buxton.

DEVON.

Birth.] At Teignmouth, the lady of Henry Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn Tower, Northumberland.

Married.] Mr. John Saltes, of Exeter College, Oxford, to Miſs Diana Pintray, ſecond daughter of Mr. P. brewer, of Exeter.

Died.] Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Grace Weſtlake, wife of Mr. Alderman Weſtlake of Exeter; a lady, whoſe liberality of mind, and ſuavity of manners, ſtrongly attached to her all thoſe who had the felicity of her acquaintance.—Aged 74, Mr. John Walling, ſen. of Exeter.—At

Falmouth, Richard Pidgſley, eſq. aged about 65. He has left a very large property, the greater part of which is bequeathed to his nephew reſiding at Exeter.—Mr. Hill, formerly a reſpectable brazier of Exeter. As he was walking from Cowley Bridge, he ſuddenly dropped down and immediately expired.—At Plymouth, Mrs. Rayner, after a lingering illneſs, which ſhe ſuſtained with reſignation and Chriſtian fortitude; ſhe was the relict of the late gallant Captain R. who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Iſis, during the American war.—At Plymouth, Poll Wells, a character well known among ſeamen at the different ſea-port towns. In the naval action of the 1ſt of June, Poll fought bravely on board the Marlborough, where, from a principle of attachment, ſhe refuſed to part from the ſailor ſhe was with, and actually bore the horrors and confuſion of the battle, fighting at the gun with all the reſolution of a hardy veteran. In the ſcene of carnage on board that ſhip, Poll ſtood firm, and after the event had proved ſucceſsful, her humanity and attention were of the higheſt utility to the unfortunate wounded. When ſhe arrived at Plymouth, ſhe received three pounds, her ſhare of prize money. Since that period, ſhe has been engaged in various battles, and in the moſt of which ſhe came off victorious. Though Poll fought long and hard, ſhe was at laſt forced to yield to one more irreſiſtible than herſelf, the powerful arm of death.

DORSET.

Married.] At Weymouth, the rev. James Keeh, to Miſs Langriſh.—At Chardſtock, Mr. Francis Pierce, maſter-builder, to Miſs Anne Moray of the ſame place.—At Sampford Peverell, Mr. Menon, ſurgeon, of that place, to Miſs Tarrant, daughter of John T. eſq. of Culmpyne, near Wellington.—Mr. Lambe, ſurgeon, of Beaminſter, to Miſs Toogood, eldeſt daughter of the rev. John Toogood, rector of Kenton Magna in the county of Dorſet.

Died.] At Yeovil, Mrs. Brooks, widow of Mr. B. ſome years ſince a farmer of that place. She was a good neighbour, and has left behind her a large family to lament her loſs. At Sydmouth, Mrs. Roſſeter, widow of the late James R. eſq. of Fallaton, Devon.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

Birth.] Mrs. Surtees, wife of Anthony Surtees, eſq. of Newcaſtle, of a daughter.

Married.] At Ulderton church, in Northumberland, the rev. John Lloyd, of Paley in Wales, to Miſs Roddam, daughter of Admiral R.—At South Shields, Captain Henry Bone, to Miſs E. Medgin, both of that place.

Died.] Mrs. Steavenſon, wife of Dr. S. phyſician, of Newcaſtle.—In childbed, Mrs. Carr, wife of Mr. Alexander C. dyer, of Sunland.—At the advanced age of 98, Ralph Robinſon, one of the brethren of Sherburn Houſe Hoſpital, near Durham, for upwards of twenty years.—At Newcaſtle, Mr. Joſeph Atkinſon, very generally reſpected as an ingenious painter.—At his lodgings in Durham, aged 88, Nicholas Fenwick, eſq. of Lemington.—Aged 75, Mrs. Hinds, mother of Mr. H. attorney at law, Durham.—In London, ſuddenly, by the breaking of a blood-veſſel, the lady of S. Temple, jun. eſq. of Weſtoe, in the county of Durham, the warm benevolence of whoſe heart had greatly endeared her to a numerous circle of friends and dependents, and whoſe loſs will be deeply felt and regretted, not only by her family, but by all who had the pleaſure of knowing her.

ESSEX.

Births.] The lady of Thomas Theophilus Cock, eſq. at Meſſing, near Kelvedon, of a ſon.—The lady of Captain Judd, of the Weſt Eſſex Militia, of a daughter.

Married.] The rev. Francis Knipe, B. D. rector of Sandown, and late Vice Preſident of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Jane Sawrey, of Grove Houſe, Hendon, Middleſex.—At Walthamſtow, Mr. John Hibbert of Crutched Friars, wine-merchant, to Miſs Warner, daughter of Edward W. eſq. of the former place.—M. Arrowſmith, ſon of B. A. eſq. of Upton, on Severn, Worceſterſhire, to Mrs. Andrews, of Witham, widow of the late Mr. A. of Chelmsford.—At Tattington, near Ayleſham, a gardener, aged 80, to his fourth wife, aged 40, whoſe daughter was married at the ſame time.

Died.] Mrs. Barnard, relict of William B. eſq. ſhip-builder, of Ipſwich.—In the 72d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Whitaker, many years a reſpectable butcher of Coggeſhall, but had for ſome years retired from buſineſs.—Aged 17, Miſs Godfrey, daughter of Mr. John G. of Coggeshall, ſurgeon.—After a long affliction, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Mr. H. of Colcheſter timber-merchant.—In the 27th year of her age, Mrs. Brewſter, wife of Mr. William B. of Chipping Hill, Witham.—She was a loving wife, a tender mother of three children, who are left to lament her loſs, and a ſincere Chriſtian.

GLOUCESTER.

Married.] At Bourton on the Water, Mr. N. Stenſon, ſurgeon, of Brentford, to Miſs E. Snooke, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the late W. S. eſq. of Bourton.—The rev. Thomas Fry, fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Vicar of Rudley, Berks, to Miſs Creſwell, daughter of Eſtcourt C. eſq. of Bibury.—Jonathan Page, eſq. barrack-maſter of Newport, and deputy of the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Thomas Smith, eſq. of Woodhouſe, in this county.

Died.] At Sapworth, Daniel Ludlow, M.D. a gentleman of conſiderable eminence in his profeſſion. His death was occaſioned by a ſlight puncture of a thorn in one of

his

his fingers, which inflaming, brought on a locked-jaw, that his own skill, and the attention of his medical friends were incapable of relieving.—At Williamſtrip Park, Miſs Ann Hicks Beach, ſecond daughter of M. Hicks Beach, eſq. M. P.—At Newtham, after a lingering illneſs, occaſioned by inceſſant application to buſineſs, which he bore with exemplary fortitude, Mr. Williams, ſurgeon; whoſe profeſſional and ſocial qualities had procured him the eſteem of an extenſive circle of friends.—Mrs. Whitehorne, wife of J. W. eſq. of Charlton Kings.—After a very ſhort illneſs, at her mother's houſe, near Glouceſter, in the 18th year of her age, Miſs Mayer, a moſt amiable young lady, and niece to Mrs. Mountain of Glouceſter.

HEREFORD.

Died.] After two days illneſs, univerſally lamented, Mrs. Aſton, wife of Mr. A. attorney at law of Hereford.—At Roſs, Mr. Robert Carr, attorney at law, formerly of Chepſtow, Monmouthſhire.—At Ledbury, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Giles T. of that town; ſhe poſſeſſed a moſt amiable diſpoſition, and has left an infant family to deplore her loſs.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Brugget, of Holnur, near Hereford.

HUNTINGDON.

Died.] In Wales, whither he went for the recovery of his health, the rev. Thomas Smith, M. A. vicar of St. Ives; and, on the ſame day, died, at the vicarage-houſe, St. Ives, Mrs. Smith his wife. A family of eight children, deprived of both their parents in one day, is a circumſtance truly afflicting to the ſurvivors.

IRELAND.

Died] At his ſeat at Dalquin, in the county of Galway, at a very advanced age, the Right Hon. John Birmingham, Lord Athenry, Premier Baron of Ireland. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his nephew John Birmingham, eſq. now in Gibraltar.—At Woodford, county of Waterford, Robert Uniacke, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Waterford militia.—At Bundoran lodge, county of Donnegal, in conſequence of the burſting of a blood-veſſel, the Counteſs of Inniskillin.

KENT.

Birth.] At his ſeat at Throwley, the lady of Sir John Womſley, of a ſon and heir.

Married.] Mr. Weir, apothecary, of Margate, to Miſs Harriſon. Mr. W. was lately called to profeſſional attendance on this lady ſeriouſly afflicted with a complaint which was a few weeks ago generally prevalent. He was fortunate enough to accompliſh a cure, and in conſequence of his attentions and their ſucceſs, he now finds himſelf, what from love, what from gratitude, the huſband of a lady, who, for his ſake, relinquiſhed her name and a fortune of 100,000l. ſterling.

Died.] At Whitſtable, the rev. T. Johnſon Kent, rector of Charlton near Dover, vicar of Seaſalter, and curate of Whitſtable.—At Dartford, John Heathcote, eſq. brother to Sir Gilbert H. bart. On his journey from Ramſgate to London, going down Gravel hill, between Graveſend and Dartford, on Sunday, his horſes took fright, and, running with great impetuoſity down the hill, broke the pole of the curricle, by which means he was thrown out, and received a dreadful bruiſe on the head, which fractured his ſkull. He was brought, the ſame evening, to Dartford; when, notwithſtanding every attention was paid him, as well by the reſident ſurgeons as by ſeveral eminent phyſicians, he expired early on the Friday morning.—At Canterbury, Wm. Fraſer, eſq. ſon of — Fraſer, eſq. of Hounſlow, and a lieutenant in the firſt regiment of Guards. As he was driving in his tandem, with his ſervant, from Canterbury to Margate, near Walmer Hall, being on the point of paſſing a waggon loaded with furniture before him, either from the wheel gathering the bank, or from a ſmall poſt which protected a water-courſe in the road, or from ſome other cauſe, the carriage was accidentally overſet: the ſervant firſt fell by the tail of the waggon, and eſcaped unhurt; but Mr. Fraſer falling, juſt when his carriage was even with the hind wheel of the waggon, it paſſed over his breaſt; his ſervant immediately lifted him up, and reſted him againſt a wall, but Mr. Fraſer exclaimed that he was a dead man. He was conveyed to the King's Head Inn in Canterbury, where he expired about five minutes after his arrival. Mr. Fraſer was young, remarkably handſome in his perſon, and engaging in his deportment.—Mr. Whitehead, of Wingmore, near Elham. The melancholy accident which occaſioned his death was as follows: Mr. W. had a lime-kiln which had been burning a few days, when he inadvertently attempted to walk acroſs the top of the pit. The chalk giving way beneath, he ſunk, and was in a very ſhort time reduced to a ſkeleton; his wife, who accompanied him, and who was the unfortunate ſpectator of the event, ran and alarmed a neighbouring congregation, (being Sunday) but too late to afford any aſſiſtance.

LANCASHIRE.

Births.] The wife of a journeyman dyer, of the name of Broadbent, in Croſthreet, Manchester, of three male children.

Married.] At Manchester, Lieut. William Monſell, of the Royal Invalids, to Miſs Ann Ormrod, daughter of the late Peter O. eſq. of Ormrod, near Burnley.—At Childwall, E. Barrow, eſq. of Grange, to Miſs Elliſon, of Hill Bank.—At Preſtbury, Mr. Guider of Blackburn, to Miſs Lowe, daughter of Mr. L. of Congleton, banker.—Mr. Richard Boulton of Manchester, cotton manufacturer, to Miſs Eliſabeth Ramsden, daughter of Mr. James R. of Halifax, Yorkſhire.

Died.] At his houſe in Yealand, univerſally regretted, Thomas Rawlinſon, esq. of Lancaſter. His death was occaſioned by being thrown from a gig, on his horſe taking fright near Burton in Kendal.—John Zuill, eſq. merchant, of Liverpool.—In the 71ſt year of his age, Mr. Samuel Mann, of Oldfield-lane, near Mancheſter. The name he bore was truly characteriſtic of the mind he poſſeſſed, for in him it may be truly ſaid were concentrated thoſe excellent qualities which properly conſtitute the *man*.—At Wigan, Hugh Bullock, eſq. aged 67.

LEICESTER.

Married.] Thomas Levett, eſq. of Packington, to Miſs Greſley, daughter of Sir N. Bowyer Greſley, Bart. of Drakelow, Derbyſhire.—At Leiceſter, Mr. Thomas Hall, jun. merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Rebecca Robinſon, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas Robinſon, vicar of St. Mary's in Leiceſter.—At Loughborough, Mr. Holdſworth, of Nottingham, to Miſs C. Alleyne, of the former place.

Died.] At Boſworth Park, much regretted, Willoughby Dixie, eſq. in the 61ſt year of his age, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, and a deputy Lieutenant for the county.—At Leiceſter, after a ſhort indiſpoſition, Mr. Alderman Willey, in the 73d year of his age. In the ſame place, in his 75th year, W. Herrick, eſq a native of Leiceſter. He was a truly honeſt and honourable man, beloved by his relations, and highly eſteemed and reſpected by all his friends. After a ſevere illneſs, Mr. Stanley, of Leiceſter. In the 42d year of his age, after a lingering illneſs, of an apoplexy, Robert Hubbard, eſq. an eminent attorney of Leiceſter. He was eſteemed, by thoſe connected with him, as a gentleman of conſiderable profeſſional abilities, ſound judgment, and of the ſtricteſt integrity.—Aged 86, Mrs. Coltman, wife of Mr. Coltman, late of the new works.

LINCOLN.

Married.] At Horkſtow, Mr. Charles Eſpener, of Hull, linen and woollen draper, to Miſs Martinſon, daughter of T. Martinſon, eſq. of the former place.—At Wiſbech, Mr. Samuel Mills, to Miſs Charlotte Eliza Nott, both of Stamford.—At Braloft, Mr. Kirkham, of Eaſt Kirkby, to Miſs Young of the former place.

Died.] Far advanced in years, the Rev. Thomas Howſon, of Lincoln, and vicar of Langton.—At her houſe in Lincoln, aged 79, Mrs. Cracroft, widow of the late R. Cracroft, eſq. of Hackthorne in this county. At Scremby, near Spilſby, in the prime of life, Bennett Thomas Dobbs, eſq. of that place.—At Lincoln, aged 46, Mrs. Colton, wife of Mr. Thomas Colton, wine merchant. At the ſame place, after a tedious illneſs, Mrs. Salmon, a widow lady, aged 56.—At Gainsborough, Mrs. Weſtoby, aged 95.—At Beckingham, near Gainsborough, Robert Duckle, eſq.—At the advanced age of 84 years, of the ſmall pox, Mr. John Maddiſon, farmer, of Revesby.—Aged 60, Mr. John Heſcot, of Lincoln, ſchool-maſter.—At Louth, aged 18, Miſs Barker.—Miſs Johnſon, ſiſter of Thomas Johnſon, eſq. of Whittleſea.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Births.] The lady of Colonel Roberts, of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, of a daughter.—At Batterſea Riſe, the lady of Henry Thornton, eſq M. P. of a ſon.—The wife of Mr. Pierce, baker, in the neighbourhood of Mancheſter ſquare, of two fine boys and a girl, who, with the mother, are in a fair way of doing well.—In Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, the lady of John Champain, eſq. of twin ſons.—In Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the lady of W. Nugent Macnamara, eſq. of a ſon and heir.—At the Earl of Galloway's, Great Ealing, the Honourable Mrs. Montgomerie Stewart of a daughter. At his houſe in Serjeant's-Inn, the lady of S. Whitcombe, eſq. of a ſon.—The lady of John Jefferies, eſq. of Brunſwick-ſquare, of a daughter.

Married.] At Hackney, John Craven, eſq. of Goodman's-fields, to Miſs Bowman, daughter of William Bowman, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, banker. John Dick, eſq. of Rowley Green, Herts, to Miſs Eliza Shepcutt, ſecond daughter of Mr. S. of Gray's Inn.—At Stepney, Captain George Miller, to Miſs Barnes, daughter of Mr. George B. coal-merchant, of Stepney Green.—At Mary-le-bone, Rowles Scudamore, eſq of the Grange, near Stroud, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Lucretia Greenwood, of Mary-le-bone.—John Morgan, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Suſanna Iliff, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Thomas Iliff, of Deans yard, Weſtminſter.—At Enfield, Mr. Durham, of that place, ſurgeon, to Miſs Catharine Armſtrong, daughter of David Armſtrong, of Kirtleton, Dumfrieſhire, eſq.—C. Woodley, eſq. to Miſs Sophia Ley.—Captain Hawes, of the royal navy, to Miſs Harriet Debell, of Andover, ſecond daughter of the late —— Debell, eſq. of Bath.—Stephen Poyntz, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs F. Bruce, of Hambledon.—Thomas Holdſworth Hunt, eſq. of Oporto, to Miſs Newman, daughter of Thomas Newman, eſq. of Bath.

Died.] Aged 71, Mrs. Ann Clarke, ſiſter to J. C. Jervoiſe, eſq. M. P. at his houſe in Hanover-ſquare.—W. Van Hemert Burt, eſq. of Croſby Park, ſon of Charles Pym Burt, eſq.—Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, in Baker-ſtreet, Mrs. Jane Plunkett, wife of Major Plunkett.—At his houſe in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Colonel Gilbert Ironſide, late of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.—At Stanmore, Mrs. Drummond, wife of John Drummond, eſq. and eldeſt child of the late Thomas Cholmondely, of Vale Royal, eſq. She was married in June, 1789, and has left five children to lament the loſs of an excellent

excellent parent and a moſt accompliſhed woman.—In Old Burlington-ſtreet, Robert Thiſtlethwaite, eſq. of Southwick-Place, Hampſhire, and late member for that county.—In Somerſet-ſtreet, Captain William Tryon White.—At Grove-Hill, Mrs. Elliott, wife of Dr. Elliott, and eldeſt daughter of Dr. Lettſom.—At Hampſtead, of a paralytic ſtroke, John Page, eſq. brother of Richard Page, eſq. of Wembly.—Thomas Edwards, eſq. commiſſary of artillery, lately arrived from Lisbon.—At Tottenham, univerſally lamented, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Dickinſon, relict of the late Rivers Dickinſon, eſq.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Thomas Burton, jun. eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas Burton, eſq. of Bracondale-hill, to Miſs Watſon, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Fiſher Watſon, eſq. formerly a captain in the royal navy.—Lieut. John Ellis, of the royal navy, to Miſs Francis Haw, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Joſeph Haw, of Yarmouth.—The Rev. Fairfax Franklin, of Watton, to Miſs Bidwell, daughter of Shelford Bidwell, eſq. of Thetford.—At Gunton, John Petre, eſq. to the Hon. Catherine Harbord, youngeſt daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Suffield.

Died.] In the 89d year of his age, W. Tooke, eſq. of Thompſon, near Watton: a gentleman of conſiderable property, to whom the celebrated John Horne Tooke is indebted for his latter name, and a valuable eſtate given to him by the deceaſed many years ſince.—At Norwich, W. Biſhop Taylor, ſon of Wm Taylor, of Framlingham, who was near eight years old, weighed but 28½lbs. and was only 28 inches high; his mother, while pregnant, having been frightened by a dwarf.—At Spexhall, near Harleſton, aged 63, Robert Suckling, eſq. by whoſe death Captain Robert Suckling, formerly of the Weſt-Norfolk militia, comes into poſſeſſion, as heir at law, of a very valuable landed eſtate in this county.

NORTHAMPTON.

Married.] Mr. Aſhby Sharp, to Miſs Parker, both of Peterborough.—At Doncaſter, Mr. Sanders, maſter of the academy at Daventry, to Miſs Bridgens, of the former place.—Mr. R. Pratt, to Miſs Wilcox, both of Towcester.—Mr. White, to Miſs Inns, both of the ſame place.

Died.] Mr. Robert Aſhborough, of Peterborough: he was found dead in the road towards Orton, on which he was a few minutes before obſerved walking apparently in perfect health.—Mrs. Bowker, wife of Mr Bowker, of Walton near Peterborough.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] At Thoresby Park, William Bentinck, eſq. of Ferrington in Norfolk, to the Hon. Auguſta Pierrepoint, only daughter of Lord Viſcount Newark.

OXFORD.

Birth.] At Blenheim, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Francis Spencer, of a ſon and heir.

Married.] At Chalington, Benjamin Holloway, eſq. of Lee Place, to Miſs Roberts, daughter of Major-General Roberts. In London, Mr. Joſiah Randall, of Oxford, to Miſs A. Figgins, ſiſter to Mr. Figgins, letter-founder, of Weſt-ſtreet, Weſt Smithfield.

RUTLAND.

Died.] Aged 14, Miſs Hubbard, of Langham, near Oakham. The hand of death ſuddenly convulſed her fair form whilſt ſeated in ordinary health at dinner.—Mrs. Davie, of Oakham, aged 78.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] The rev. Robert Crockett, of Hodnelt, to Miſs Maria Wright Hawke, daughter of the late Abiathar Hawke, of Dudley, Worceſterſhire.—Mr. William Gough, of Acton Reynold, to Miſs Mary Harriſon, of Tabley, Cheſhire.—Mr. William Griffith, jun. of the Drayton and Shropſhire bank, to Miſs Meredith, from near London.

Died.] After a lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with the fortitude and reſignation of a truly good chriſtian, greatly lamented by her numerous friends and acquaintance, Mrs Smith, wife of Mr. James S. of Shrewſbury.—At Wem, Mr. Thomas Darlington, a man very much miſſed and lamented in the neighbourhood where he lived. His ſkill in curing ſprains, diſlocations, and broken bones, was very great, having wrought many wonderful cures in caſes even given up by the faculty.—Mrs. Matthews, mother of the rev. Mr. M. of Shrewſbury.—At Ellefmere, in the prime of life, after a few hours illneſs, Mr. Thomas Briſcoe, attorney at law, a truly honeſt man, whoſe death will be ſincerely lamented by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.—At Shrewſbury, aged 69, Mrs. Eleanor Goſſnel, of Creſſage. Her many virtues endeared her to a numerous acquaintance, by whom her loſs is ſincerely lamented, and by the poor in particular, to whom ſhe was a liberal benefactreſs.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Birth.] Mrs. Child, wife of Mr. C. attorney, of Briſtol, of two fine children, a boy and a girl. The ſame lady, about 18 months ſince, had three boys; thus producing, in ſo ſhort a time, five healthy children.

Died.] At Bath, Edward Vanburgh, eſq. an immediate deſcendant of the celebrated Sir John Vanburgh.—At her lodgings in Bath, aged 75, Mrs. Ann Scudamore, aunt to John S. eſq. M. P. for Hereford, a lady whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt, and deeply lamented, by a large circle of friends and acquaintance, as well as by the poor, to whom ſhe was a conſtant and liberal benefactreſs.—On the Parade Walks, Bath, Major Brooke: has a few years ſince reſided in that city, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the moſt active benevolence, for to him the Sunday ſchools, and ſchools of induſtry, owe their eſtabliſhment and preſent celebrity; while thouſands have reaſon to bleſs

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the man, in conſequence of whoſe efforts their minds were informed, and their future happineſs probably ſecured.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Edward Johnſtone, M. D. of Lady Wood, near Birmingham, to Miſs Pearſon, eldeſt daughter of Thomas P. eſq. of Tettenhall, in this county.—Mr. Waltar Kinnerſley, of Aſton, to Miſs Curzon, of Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's.—Mr. F. Pool, of Wolverhampton, to Mrs. Reynolds of the ſame place.—At Thorpe Conſtantine, Capt. Edward Miles, of 38th regiment, to Miſs Falconer, youngeſt daughter of the rev. Archdeacon F. of Lichfield.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Hincks, merchant, of Willenhall, to Miſs Riley of the ſame place.—At Handſworth, Mr. James Thornton, of Birmingham, to Miſs Catherine Cox, of Walſall.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mrs. Allport, wife of Mr. Charles A. ſurveyor of taxes; and a few days afterwards their eldeſt daughter.—Mrs. Benyon, wife of Samuel Yate Benyon, eſq. barriſter at law.—The rev. Thomas Lane, rector of Handſworth, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county.—At Rugeley, Miſs Avarne, ſiſter of General Avarne.—In the 17th year of her age, Miſs Lucy Winfield, of Lichfield.—At Hill Ridware, Mr. Smith, only ſon of Mr. S. of Lichfield. His death was occaſioned by a fall from a ſcaffold a few days before.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Bury St. Edmunds, aged 78, the rev. Thomas Knowles, D. D. lecturer of St. Mary's church in that town upwards of 50 years, a prebendary of Ely, rector of Ickworth and Chedbugh, and vicar of Winſton, all in this county, and formerly fellow of Pembroke Hall. This truly venerable character was alike diſtinguiſhed by extenſive erudition and unaffected piety; exemplary in the diſcharge of every relative and profeſſional duty; reſpected and honored through life by thoſe who knew his virtues, and in his death univerſally lamented. Dr. K. was author of ſeveral learned controverſial and religious tracts, and publiſhed ſome few ſingle ſermons at the deſire of his pariſhoners.

SURRY.

Birth.] At Kew, the lady of Leonard Vaſſall, eſq. of a ſon.

Married.] At Effingham, lieut.-col. William Johnſton of the 28th regiment, to Miſs Suſan de Lancey, daughter of Stephen de L. eſq.—At Egham, John Stone, eſq. of Egham Hythe, to Miſs Watſon of the ſame place.—At Totteridge, Herts, the rev. Thomas Cope Martham, vicar of Kew and Petertham, to Miſs Maitland, daughter of the hon. General Alexander Maitland.—At Wendleſham, Captain Robert Mends of the royal navy, to Miſs Butler, daughter of the late James Butler, eſq. of Bagſhot Lodge.—R. Lyons, eſq. of Antigua, to Miſs Ann Porter, youngeſt daughter of Lawrence P. eſq. of Chertſey.

Died.] At Mitcham, Thomas Hinchliff, eſq.—At Chertſey, in the 49th year of his age, Charles Pembroke, eſq. an eminent ſolicitor.—At Bermondſey, William Barrington Richardſon, one of the magiſtrates and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Surry, and for many years deputy comptroller of the cuſtoms for the port of London. In the 16th year of his age, the only ſon of Edward Poppin, eſq. of Walton Lodge.—At Kennington Croſs, aged 50, John Wallis, eſq. of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and formerly an officer in the Berkſhire militia.

WALES.

Died.] The rev John Roberts, A. M. archdeacon of Merioneth, deeply regretted by his numerous family and acquaintance; he was in the ſtricteſt ſenſe a benevolent man and a ſteady friend.—At Wrexham, in the 62d year of her age, ſincerely regretted by all who had the pleaſure of knowing her, and moſt by thoſe who could beſt appreciate her worth, Mrs. Puleſton, youngeſt daughter of the late Robert Davies, eſq. of Llanerch, and relict of Philip Puleſton, eſq. of Havod Yevorn, in the county of Denbigh.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Atherſtone church, Robert Evatt Acklom, eſq. captain in the 1ſt regiment of dragoon-guards, to Mrs. Norbury.—At Carmarthen, Mr. John Rolinſon, of Hagley-row, near Birmingham, to Miſs A. Taylor, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas T. wine-merchant, of the former place.

Died.] In Weymouth-ſtreet, Portland-place, the rev. Robert Sumner, vicar of Kenilworth and Stoneley, in this county, and formerly of King's College, B. A. 1771, and M. A. 1774. He was brother to the rev. Dr. Sumner, provoſt of King's College.—Aged 54, William Raybould, eſq. of Sutton Coldfield, whither he had lately retired to paſs the remainder of an induſtrious and honourable life in abſtraction from the perplexity of buſineſs, and to execute his judicious plans of a well-regulated charity. His vigorous underſtanding and conſcious rectitude had enabled him to ſurmount difficulties, under which men of common and temporizing minds would have ſunk, and by perſeverance he accumulated a princely fortune with unblemiſhed reputation.—Mrs. Saunders, pawn-broker, of Birmingham. She ſat down to dinner in good health, and, without having ſhewn any ſymptoms of indiſpoſition, ſuddenly exclaimed, "Oh my head!" at the ſame time raiſing her hand to it, ſhe dropped down and expired.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] After ſeveral years lingering and painful illneſs, James Long, eſq. of Great Cheverel-houſe, in whoſe character were happily combined the poliſhed manners of the gentleman, with the erudition of the ſcholar, and the efficient virtues of the chriſtian.—At Bath, the rev. Mr. Penton, of Brinkworth, in this county.

LONDON

LONDON MARKETS.

Lord Mayor's Return of Flour.

Week ending	Sept. 17.	24	Oct. 1.	8
Total Number of Sacks	16,820	12,477	12,051	15,083
Average Price	54s. 10½d.	54s. 9½d.	54s. 9½d.	54s. 9½d.

Prices of Grain, Flour and Bread.

Per Quarter.	Sept. 27	Oct. 4.	11	18
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Wheat	44 a 65	46 a 65	46 a 67	46 a 66
New Rye	34 40	30 40	34 40	34 40
Barley	28 35	26 32	26 32	32 28
Malt	44 52	42 50	42 49	38 47
Pease	36 44	40 46	40 46	40 52
Beans	35 38	36 40	36 40	33 35
Oats	18 26	18 26	18 26	20 27
Flour, fine, per sack	50 55	50 55	50 55	50 55
Bread, the quar. loaf	10d	10d	10d	10d

Price of Meat at Smithfield.

Exclusive of the Offal.——Per Stone of 8 lb.

	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.	11	18
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Beef	3 4 to 4 6	3 6 to 4 6	4 0 to 5 4	4 2 to 4 8
Mutton	4 0 4 6	4 6 5 0	5 0 6 0	5 0 6 0
Veal	4 4 5 4	4 6 6 0	5 0 6 6	5 0 6 6
Pork	5 0 6 6	5 6 6 6	5 10 7 0	6 0 7 0
Lamb	4 4 5 6	4 0 6 0	5 6 6 6	5 4 6 4

Prices of Hay and Straw.

	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.	11	18
Smithfield	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.
Old Hay	7 0 to 7 7	5 15 to 7 0	6 15 to 7 10	6 15 to 7 7
Clover	7 10 8 0	7 0 7 10	6 0 7 10	5 15 7 7
Straw	2 8 2 14	2 0 2 5	1 6 1 19	1 10 1 16
St. James's.				
Hay	4 0 7 15	4 0 7 17	4 0 7 17	4 4 7 10
Straw	1 16 2 5	1 14 2 2	1 8 1 19	1 14 2 3
Whitechapel.				
Hay	5 0 7 0	4 10 7 7	5 5 7 12	5 5 7 7
Clover	6 6 7 15	7 7 8 8	7 7 8 0	7 0 8 0
Straw	1 16 2 8	1 16 2 8	1 8 1 16	1 8 1 16

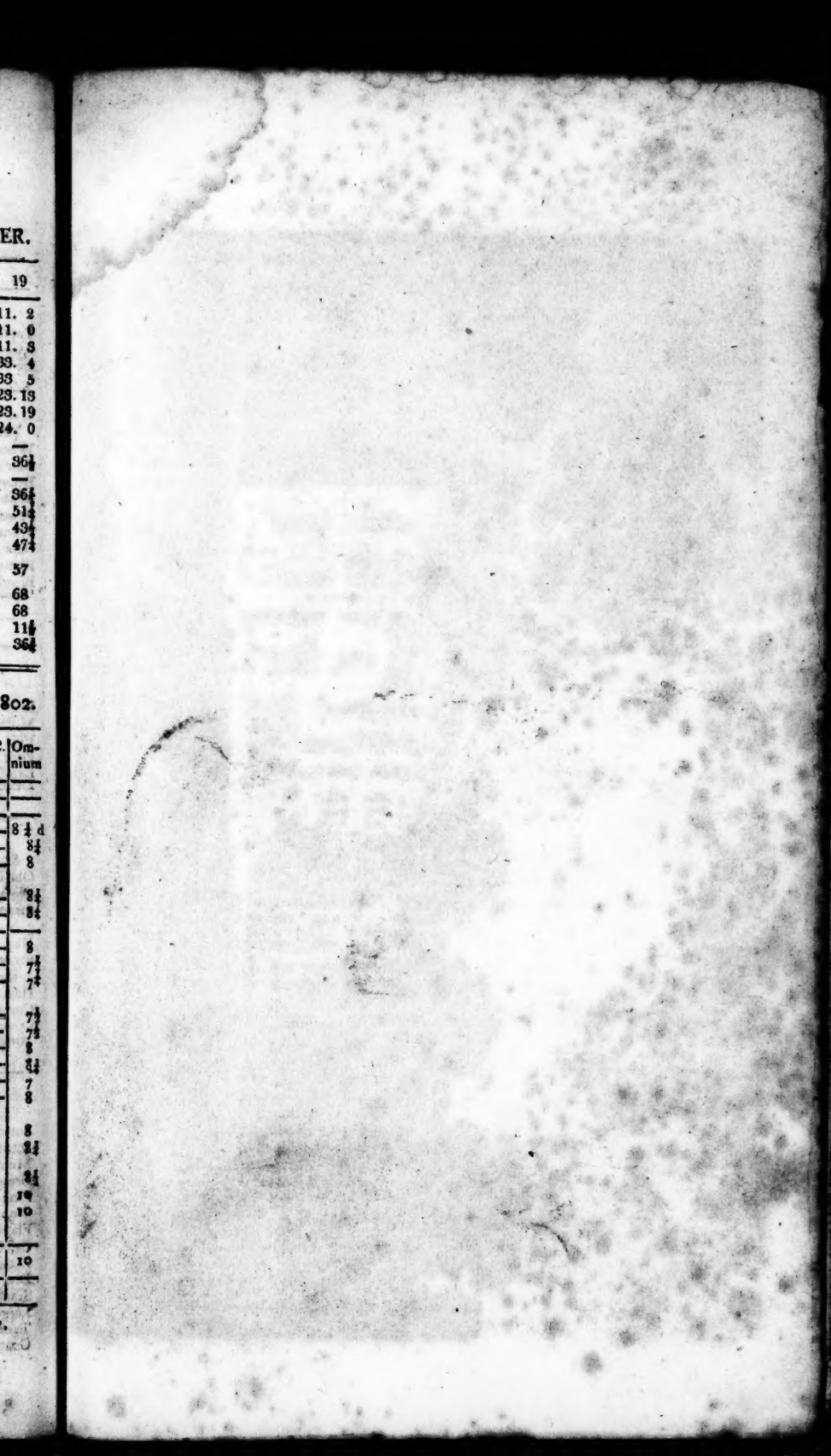
Price of Leather, at Leadenhall.

	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.	11	18
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Butts 50 to 56 lb. each	21 to 24	20 to 23	20 to 26	20 to 22
Ditto 60 to 66 lb.	25 26	24 25	25 26	24 25
Merchants Backs	20½ 21	20 21	20 21	20 21
Dressing Hides	19 20	18 19	18 20	18 19
Fine Coach Hides	20 21½	20 21½	20 21½	20 21¼
Crop Hides for cutting, 45 to 50	23 24	23½ 24	23 24	23 24
Flat ordinary, 35 to 40	19½ 21	19½ 21	19 21	19 20
Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lb. per doz.	26 32	26 32	24 30	26 32
Ditto, 50 to 70 lb. ditto	26 30	26 32	26 30	25 30
Ditto, 70 to 90 lb. ditto	25 27	26 30	25 27	25 27
Small Seals, Greenland per lb.	36 40	36 40	36 40	36 40
Large ditto, per dozen	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.
Tanned Horse-hides, each	18 32	18 32	18 32	18 32
Goat-skins, per dozen	35 70	35 70	35 70	35 70

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

	Sept 24	28	Oct. 1	5	8	12	15	19
Amster. 2 Us. C.F.	11. 1½	11 1½	11. 1½	11. 1½	11. 1½	11. 0	11. 1	11. 2
Ditto at sight —	10. 19½	10. 19½	10. 19½	10. 19½	10. 19½	10. 18	10. 19	11. 0
Rotterdam, 2 Us. —	11. 2½	11. 2½	11 2½	11. 2½	11. 2½	11. 1	11. 2	11. 3
Hamburg, 2½ Us. —	33 5	33. 5	33. 5	33. 5	33. 5	33. 5	33. 5	33. 4
Altona, 2½ Us. —	33. 6	33. 6	33. 6	33. 6	33. 6	33. 6	33. 6	33 5
Paris, 1 days date —	23. 12	23. 12	23. 11	23. 11	23. 11	23. 11	23. 11	23. 13
Paris, 2 Us. —	24. 0	24. 0	23. 19	23. 19	23. 19	23. 19	23. 19	23. 19
Bourdeaux, do. —	24. 1	24. 1	24. 0	24. 0	24. 0	24. 0	24. 0	24. 0
Cadiz, in paper —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, effective —	36¼	36	36	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
Madrid, in paper —	—	—	31¼	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, effective —	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36½	36⅛
Leghorn —	51½	51	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Naples —	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Genoa —	47¼	47½	47½	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	47¼
Venice, livr. Piec. effec. per L. sterl. —	59	59	59	59	59	59	57	57
Lisbon —	67¼	67	67¼	67½	67½	68	68	68
Oporto —	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	67½	67¼	67¼	68
Dublin —	11½	11½	12	11⅞	11½	11½	11½	11⅛
Bilboa —	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36¼	36¼

PRICE OF STOCKS, FROM SEPT. 20, TO OCT. 20, 1802.

	Bank Stock.	3 per C. Red.	3 per C. Consol.	4 per C. Consol.	5 per C. Ann.	Bank Lo. An.	B. Short 1778-9	Imp. 3 per C.	Imp. Ann.	5 per C. 1797.	Omnium
Sept. 20											
21											
22											
23			69⅛		101			68⅞	12⅛		8 ¼ d
24			69		101⅛			68½	12¼		8¼
25			69		101⅛						8
26	Sunday										
27			69		101⅛			68⅞	12⅛		8¼
28			69		101¼				12		8¼
29											
30			69¼		101⅛			68⅞	12¼		8
Oct. 1			69½		101½			68⅞	12¼		7⅞
2			69⅞								7¾
3	Sunday										
4			69⅞		101⅝						7⅞
5			69¾		101⅞				12¼		7⅞
6			69¾		101¼			68¾	12¼		8
7			69¾		100⅞				12¼		8¼
8			69⅞		101⅛			68⅞	12¼		7
9			69⅞		101⅛				12¼		8
10	Sunday										
11		68¼	69⅞	86	101⅛	20¼	4⅞		12¼	101¼	8
12	183	67½	68¾	85½	100⅜	20⅛	4⅝	68¼	12¼	100¼	8¼
13		67⅞	68⅞	85½	100⅜	20	4⅞		12¼	100¼	
14		67⅞	68¼	85½	100⅜	20	4⅞		12¼	100⅜	8¼
15		67	67¾	84½	100⅜	19¾			12¼	100	10
16	181½	67⅛	67¾	84	100⅛	19⅞	4¼			100¼	10
17	Sunday										
18											
19		66½	67¼	84½	99⅝	19½				99⅛	10
20											

DUBUISSON AND STAPLES, Stock Brokers, Change Alley.